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The War Program

NEW WEAPONS

In a sweeping revelation of the advances made in the past six months of research, development, and production, the Army Service Forces this week released for publication scores of new weapons and items of equipment being added to the military might loosed against Japan. A large percentage of the newly-developed equipment is primarily designed for jungle warfare and to meet specific conditions in the Pacific.

Many of the weapons and devices, hitherto secret, are barely out of the experimental stage while some are in actual production and even in service on various battle fronts. General Breton Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, explained in a brief introductory talk at the exhibit arranged at Fort Myer, Va., 10 April, for high-ranking officers of the Army and for newsmen, that the display included the outstanding weapon and equipment developments of the seven technical services—the Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Ordnance, Medical Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Transportation Corps, and Chemical Warfare Service.

In nearly all cases emphasis has been placed in the development of this latest war materiel on the shift of war to the Pacific and the resulting need for new and varied forms of old equipment and the production of highly-specialized weapons resulting from intensive study of combat performance in both the European and Pacific theaters of operation.

High-lighting the display were two models of the new General Pershing tank, pontoon bridge units especially designed to accommodate heavier armor, and several new developments in radar equipment.

Radar Developments

A new radar range and direction finder adapted to locating enemy gun positions including machine gun and mortar, has been developed and 100 complete units will be ready for service by October. Another 2,000 pound radar unit requires three operators. A light weight radar unit, weighing 500 pounds complete, picks up aircraft at a distance of ten miles. Console, power unit and antenna are separate sections and are easily transportable, the heaviest section weighing 250 pounds.

Detonator System

A radio detonator system is another Signal Corps development. This radio coded device fires underwater mines by a simple dialing arrangement similar to the standard telephone dial. Three digit numbers are dialed and 21,000 combinations are possible. Effective over land for eight miles and over water for 20 miles, the apparatus has been in service for six months.

Signal Corps Devices

Quickly installed emergency and field switchboards have reached a high peak. An entire transmittal system, capable of teletype and telephoto transmission, is sectionally divided for air transportation and takes many times less the space

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Franklin Delano Roosevelt

thirty-first President of the United States and Commander in Chief
of the Army and Navy, March 4, 1933 to April 12, 1945,
whose death is mourned throughout the Armed Forces

Rotate Naval Officers

Many combat-experienced officers will be available for shore duty in the near future, the Bureau of Naval Personnel has announced, warning shore stations that they must be ready to release their general service officers for sea or advanced base duty at any time after one year of shore duty.

Previously, 18 months was the shore-duty period which served as a standard in the Navy's fleet-shore rotation policy.

Pointing out that combatant ships have trained a number of qualified general service officers, the bureau stated:

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Demobilization Legislation

Chairman May, of the House Military Committee, has called upon Secretary of War Stimson to advise the committee as to the plans for general demobilization of the Army and the rebuilding of the Regular Establishment.

Mr. May, in a letter to the Secretary, said that it appears that the fall of Germany is close enough so that plans along these lines should be made. He asked the Secretary to send officers to an executive meeting of the Committee to be held Tuesday, 17 April, at which these problems will be discussed.

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War Dept. Again Backs Unification of Forces

As the War Department informed the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week that it endorses in principle the bill of Senator Hill, Ala., which would create a Department of Armed Forces with under secretaries for Army, Navy and Air, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was told this week that the report of a committee of four-ranking officers appointed to study the advisability of a merger of the War and Navy Departments probably would go to the Joint Chiefs of Staff within a week.

Reference was made to the latter committee by the Secretary of War in his letter to the Senate committee, Mr. Stimson declaring that as soon as the War Department has studied the findings it "will be in a position to make a complete report on the proposed legislation."

The committee, composed of Admiral James O. Richardson, USN; Rear Adm. Malcolm Schoeffel, USN; Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, USA, and Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, USA, was ordered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff last May to study the advisability of amalgamation of the departments. The officers have interviewed Fleet Admiral Nimitz, Generals of the Army MacArthur and Eisenhower, Admiral Halsey and other field commanders, to meet objections of the Navy Department, expressed to the House Select Post-War Military Policy Committee, that the views of officers in the field should be obtained before action was by Congress to merge the departments.

Navy Department officials have, in general, opposed consolidation, or at least suggested deferment of action until after the war, while War Department officials have favored immediate legislation creating one department so that demobilization might be more orderly. Backing the War Department is former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Budget Director Smith, and most recently, Justice James F. Byrnes, who in his final reports to Congress as Director of Mobilization and Reconversion, asked Congress to give early consideration to legislation to merge the armed forces after the war. The present separation, Justice Byrnes said, had caused division of authority and waste.

Mr. Stimson's letter of endorsement of the amalgamation, addressed to the Senate committee chairman, was made public by Senator Hill, whose bill also will create a permanent Chiefs of Staff, with Chiefs of Staff for Ground, Sea, and Air Forces headed by a military or naval officer who would be Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief.

Mr. Stimson said:

"The War Department strongly favors the establishment of a single department of the Armed Forces and recommends the enactment of measures which will accomplish this objective in an orderly manner. However, the War Department, at the present time, is not in a position to make detailed comments upon the specific provisions of the proposed bill."

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff appointed a Special Army-Navy Committee to study the whole problem of post-war reorganization of the Armed Forces, and recently this Committee returned from a trip to the major theaters of war where they conferred with Army and

(Please turn to Page 1021)

New Pacific Commands

Philadelphia Inquirer—"MacArthur and Nimitz—an unbeatable team! To them has been given the still gigantic task of smashing for all time the insolent power of Japan, and they'll do it. *** The Joint Chiefs of Staff have made a decision that meets with instant approval throughout this country, including the arrangement, for good measure, under which General Henry H. Arnold will continue to command the already huge but growing 20th Air Force and its Superfortress bombers."

New York Herald Tribune—"The principle of joint command set up in the Pacific lacks the neat and logical arrangement under which General Eisenhower has operated so successfully in Europe. But the vast scope of the Pacific theater, the nice balance of military and naval force that the situation there demands and the parallel development of the respective commands of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz since 1942 make the coordinate leadership of these two officers under the joint chiefs of staff a satisfactory solution."

Shift to Far East

Transfer of necessary personnel to the Far Eastern theater must take precedence over the return of demobilizable men from Europe to their homes after V-E day, General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said 6 April in an Army Day address to the Military Order of the World Wars in Washington, D. C.

"Consider the man who has been notified that he qualifies at the head of the list for demobilization," General Marshall said, "and yet must be held in Europe for a time because of the lack of sufficient ocean shipping to get him home. * * * Unless we are to accept an avoidable increase in our casualties, unless we are to leave our millions of young men in the far Pacific waiting for the final support they will so urgently need, we shall be unable to meet these very human desires."

General Marshall said:

"These are momentous days for us. Our armies in Germany are at this moment fighting with astonishing success in probably the greatest battle of all time, and I hope the most decisive. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, more critical days are soon to come. I refer to the great transfer of power from the European continent to the Pacific, the redeployment as we term it, which must immediately follow the cessation of hostilities in Europe with the greatest possible speed.

"For more than a year the War Department has been working on the plans for this transfer which constitutes, I believe, the greatest problem in administration and logistics in history. We have constantly kept our plans up to date; we have been prepared to put them into action literally on an hour's notice whenever that hour strikes. The task will be one of great difficulties, but I am confident that it will be carried out in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. We are not worried over that phase of the redeployment.

"The moment hostilities cease in Europe there will be an overwhelming urge in every man to rejoin his wife or his family or to see his girl; to leave the scenes of destruction and desolation in which he has fought and labored at such great risks to life and limb. Yet at that very moment it is imperative that we start the movement through the Suez and through the Panama Canal of the units needed in highest priority for the acceleration of the campaign in the Pacific. Any delay, any loss of momentum in that campaign means the unnecessary loss or mutilation of more young Americans. It is not merely a question of how long would be the delay in terms of days, but rather one of how much of reorganization for renewed resistance the Japanese would be able to effect by reason of that delay.

"The period of redeployment presents other very human reactions as well as international pressures. Consider the man who has been notified that he qualifies at the head of the list for demobilization and yet must be held in Europe for a time because of the lack of sufficient ocean shipping to get him home. His impatience will be intense, his attitude can easily become intolerant even to the marching of a fine and soldierly fighting record. Much of the mail from home will not help the situation because the protests will be more articulate on this side of the Atlantic from the wives and the families and the sweethearts.

"Unless we are to accept an avoidable increase in our casualties, unless we are to leave our millions of young men in the far Pacific waiting for the final support they will

Washington Daily News—"The argument as to American command in the Pacific war has been settled by a compromise. *** This would seem as practicable a solution as it is logical. It should be noted, however, that this applies only to American forces. Whether Chiang Kai-shek and the British—and the Russians, if and when they enter the war—can agree on a supreme commander in the Far East, as the Western Allies agreed on General Eisenhower, is still an open question."

New York Sun—"It is clear that in future operations Admiral Nimitz may have Army units under his command, just as General MacArthur may have Navy units under his command. For the Japanese the word 'amphibious' will continue to spell trouble."

Washington Post—"We feel that in the circumstances the arrangement is inevitable, in spite of the fact that since Guadalcanal days, when Army-Navy friction in the Pacific was notorious, we have pleaded for unity of command."

Philadelphia Bulletin—"Decision to place MacArthur in command of all American land forces in further operations against Japan is justified by his rec-

ord. His strategy has been sound, his tactics efficient."

New York Times—"Thus far there has been little personal contact between the two men, but intimates of both say that what meetings have been held have been friendly, and each has both publicly and privately professed a respect for the other's abilities and personality."

Washington Star—"This new directive would seem to conform to the strategic realities of the situation. In the early stages of the war against Japan, when our forces were operating on the perimeter of an oceanic block controlled by Japanese land, air and sea power, unity of command was impractical even as within the respective branches of the services."

New York Mirror—"The appointment of General MacArthur as the commander to lead our land forces to Tokyo is tremendously reassuring and welcome news to the American people, if there are no strings tied to it. His appointment, if there are no strings to it, certainly represents the will of the American people, as well as the sober judgment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

so urgently need, we shall be unable to meet these very human desires.

"To a constantly increasing degree we shall have urgent requirements for food to feed the starving in Holland and to meet the stark necessities of other occupied areas, demands for raw material to get factories going and to put restless and poverty-stricken men to work. All of these involve ocean tonnage. The pressures from each area will be local to that area and quite naturally without much regard for purely military considerations in a distant part of the world. But we shall have our men undergoing the hazards of battle in the Pacific. That must not for a moment be forgotten.

"During this period of redeployment the attitude of the people at home will be of the utmost importance to the morale of the Army, which means its fighting efficiency. They must be brought to understand the urgent requirements of the situation; they must be persuaded to support us in a last great effort to hasten the end of this war.

"I know that each one of you who appreciates the situation will support us through this difficult period preliminary to the final victory."

Confirm 81 Generals

The Senate Military Affairs Committee this week reported and the Senate confirmed the nominations of 81 Army officers for temporary promotion to various general officer grades.

Confirmed were the 80 officers whose names, permanent ranks and branches, and service sketches were printed in the 7 April ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as having been nominated to the Senate. Also approved was the nomination of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Wiley Chidlaw for promotion to major general, submitted late last week.

Heading the list of those confirmed were three major generals advanced to temporary lieutenant general—Hoyt S. Vandenberg, commanding 8th Air Force, ETO; Harold L. George, commanding Air Transport Command, and John K. Cannon, commanding 12th Air Force and Mediterranean Tactical Air Force.

Also confirmed were the following 22 brigadier generals promoted to major general and 55 colonels promoted to brigadier general:

Brig. Gens. to Maj. Gen.

C. Andrus
C. B. Stone, 3rd
I. D. White
F. A. Heileman
H. R. Gay
W. F. Kraus
C. A. Willoughby
A. C. Smith
C. L. Ruffner
H. W. Blakely
D. Wilson

W. F. Dean
C. B. Magruder
L. A. Pick
J. A. Lester
P. B. Wurtsmith
J. E. Moore
H. M. Turner
F. L. Parks
W. C. Chase
F. H. Lanahan, Jr.
F. L. Cullin, Jr.

Colonels to Brig. Gen.

J. M. Tully
H. W. Klefer
M. R. Nelson
W. L. Hart
J. H. Stokes, Jr.
T. B. McDonald
R. L. Burnell
J. M. Willems
A. C. Tybien
W. Goss
C. E. Dissinger
M. McClure
J. W. Younger
J. M. Welker
F. W. Boye
R. C. Partridge
W. C. McMahon

C. L. Dasher, Jr.
P. H. Timothy
I. L. Farman
E. T. Williams
S. R. Hinds
W. L. Ritchie
R. L. Dulaney
E. R. Thorpe
C. J. Barrett
T. D. Hurley
W. E. Waters
M. A. Hill
P. DeW. Adams
J. W. Middleton
G. B. Conrad
H. R. McKenzie
A. R. Maxwell

B. F. Hayford	L. D. Miller
D. W. Hutchinson	J. L. Dalton, II
R. U. Nicholas	L. H. Gibbons
J. S. Robinson	J. C. Gordon
J. F. Powell	J. H. Stadler, Jr.
I. P. Swift	B. B. Miltonberger
E. Kutschko	I. S. Ravidin
G. R. Callender	M. M. Beach
L. Mathewson	S. M. Thomas
R. H. Soule	D. C. Swatland
C. H. Karstad	

fits to citizens of the United States who served in the military or naval force of any Allied Government.

S. 856. Sen. Johnson, Col. To grant pensions at wartime rates for disabilities received on or after 8 Oct. 1940.

S. 858. Sen. O'Daniel, Tex. To permit direct sales of vehicles and small machinery to veterans for their use in earning a livelihood, and to give them a 10-days preference in the purchase of such property.

S. 860. Sen. O'Daniel, Tex. Forbids the sale of alcoholic liquor by civilians to members of the armed forces within or near areas used for military purposes.

Calendar Of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 701. To provide a method for the wartime reduction of temporary grades held by general officers of the AUS. Passed by Senate.

S. 804. To authorize 250 additional appointments in the officers' corps of the Regular Army in initial grades not above the grade of captain. Passed by Senate. Introduced in House as H. R. 2873 by Rep. May, Ky.

H. R. 2013. To extend the Lend-Lease Act for one year. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 2388. To provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the war period. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee.

S. 421. To provide for the promotion of American prisoners of war below the grade of colonel, or corresponding grade, of warrant officers, and of enlisted personnel below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade, serving in the Philippines, Wake, Guam, Java, or other Pacific or Asiatic Ocean areas. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 612. To suspend during the war the application of provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 1701. To provide retirement benefits for enlisted men of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts discharged for physical disability with 20 or more years of service before 30 June 1941. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 638. To provide for the recording of veterans' discharge certificates in the District of Columbia. Passed by Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 826. Sen. Johnson, Colo. To authorize correspondence schools to participate in the program for the education of veterans.

S. 835. Sen. Langer, N. Dak. To provide for the release of certain persons over the age of 38 from military or naval service.

H. R. 2353. Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at Naval Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 10 May 1944.

H. Con. Res. 40. Rep. Hebert, La., and H. Con. Res. 41. Rep. Mahon, Tex. To express the sense of Congress that the United States should retain possession and control of all conquered islands in the Pacific formerly mandated to Japan.

S. 946. Sen. Murray, Pa. Authorizing the payment of allowances in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men to whom proper orders were not issued.

S. 850. Sen. Morse, Ore. To provide that the education and training provided for by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act shall be available to veterans on an equal basis without regard to age.

S. 851. Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak. To provide for exclusion of \$1,500 from gross income for income-tax purposes in the case of retirement or retired pay received by retired military personnel.

S. 853. Sen. Pepper, Fla. To provide for the retirement of any officer of the National Guard who has served an aggregate of 25 years in the National Guard and who has served as Chief of the Militia Bureau or Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

S. 855. Sen. Vandenberg, Mich. To extend veterans' rehabilitation and educational ben-

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

H. B. Gotaas, Sn C	A. L. Johnson, GSC
J. L. Erler, AC	N. Knowles, jr., AUS
W. K. Wilemon	M. C. Bernays, GSC
E. W. Redman, Inf	D. H. Silberberg, AC
F. S. Adamo, MC	W. A. Mowery, AC
A. J. Lamcureau, Inf	

Maj. to Lt. Colonel

F. G. Smart, AC	R. T. Millet, Sig C
M. E. Q. Dannettell, CWS	D. H. McLean, Jr., AUS
P. R. Bausman, CWS	M. F. Ratcliffe, AUS
J. E. Ahlf, AC	J. J. Callahan, MC
Ruth E. Pearson, ANC	L. J. Barrow, Jr., AC
R. G. Stone, TC	H. M. Leavenworth, AC
H. B. Hawley, AUS	
A. C. Balden, MC	J. W. Gost
R. H. Schaller, AC	W. F. Neugebauer, AUS
R. S. Jennings, AC	
H. J. Mattia, AC	M. C. Hutt, AC
P. K. Buckles, Ch	C. W. Payne, AC
J. E. Boudwin, Jr., AC	W. A. Bishop, QMC
F. W. Shipe, Sig C	C. A. Tawney, Jr., OD
E. C. Schmalzriedt, OD	J. S. Blac, CAC

Capt. to Major

H. S. Thompson, CE	J. D. Ryle, AC
S. A. Palmer, AC	R. McD. Hilliard, AC
P. B. Ingham, AC	C. V. Fowles, AC
H. W. Spiller, AGD	J. E. Cheek, Inf
Kirby Guillory, CMP	H. C. Remick, JAGD
C. M. Sanner, OD	G. F. Tyler, Jr., FA
F. W. Campbell, Inf	W. L. Britten, Inf
R. W. Blake, Jr., CE	M. E. Jones, AC
F. W. C. Boesche, AC	Louise J. Findley
J. C. Williams, AC	ANC
Louise E. Goeden, WAC	
E. T. Herring, CMP	R. V. Ball, CAC
J. E. Powers, Inf	J. E. Woods, Inf
L. W. Peterson, DC	R. M. Young, CAC
P. H. Thorough, MC	R. Snyder, AC
P. J. Houser, OD	S. T. Edwards, AGD
W. M. Tipton, MC	L. R. Sadlier, AUS
H. M. Cook, AC	N. T. Turner, QMC
H. H. Stephens, TC	Cora E. Collison, ANC
E. E. Huyett, AC	T. V. McCarthy, Inf
B. M. McGowan, AC	K. Hanson, AC
J. T. Stevenson, AC	Lester A. Danielson, JAGD
R. P. McBenn, TC	F. Stahuber, AC
E. K. Shultz, AUS	W. R. Mackay, AC
J. M. Loutrel, AC	A. J. Newman, AC
J. J. Travissas, OD	C. A. McMahan, Inf
B. Moos, Jr., AGD	E. B. Nance, Inf
E. J. Linek, MAC	F. C. Hartwell, AC
R. V. Massey, Jr., OD	E. K. Bryan, Jr., AC
D. B. White, AC	R. Fingold, AC
R. W. Neale, TC	A. J. Speyer, CWS
J. F. Giddens, AC	J. J. Vesloski, CAC
I. M. Moss, CAC	J. K. Goldberg, TC
R. F. Coyle, Inf	R. R. P. Turner, Jr.,
G. F. Springman, FA	CE
D. D. Champeau, AC	D. G. Enoch, CAC
J. A. Mann, CMP	B. B. Ashley, OD
J. G. North, AC	V. H. VanSlyke, Jr.
F. A. Stinson, AC	AC
E. A. Donohue, JAGD	J. A. Carroll, CAC
R. N. Apple, AC	

Succeeds to Presidency

With the death 12 April of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Vice President Harry S. Truman becomes the 32nd President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Like his predecessor who was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Navy, President Truman brings some military background to the nation's highest office. He is a veteran of the first World War.

Elected to the Senate 6 Nov. 1934, President Truman early proved his independence of action and his capacity for work. Early in the emergency period, convinced that many rearmament programs were lagging for various reasons and that there was much waste and inefficiency, Mr. Truman campaigned in the Senate for creation of a National Defense Investigating Committee. The committee was created and Mr. Truman was appointed its chairman.

Although it often took industry, labor, the Army and Navy, even the President to task, the committee never published a report without consulting interested persons and giving them a chance to reply. Many reports never were published, corrections being made when the committee called attention to existing conditions.

Consistently the committee scored the inefficiency of the many-headed National Defense Advisory Committee and the two-headed organization which Mr. Roosevelt created to succeed it, and demanded single control of war production; achieved with creation of the War Production Board.

With advent of the war, the Committee changed its name to Senate War Investigating Committee, but did not change its methods of operation, and continued to be known more familiarly as the "Truman Committee." Senator Truman immediately announced that the committee would not concern itself with strategy or tactics, but would leave that to the military. That promise was kept.

Senator Truman joined the Senate Military Affairs Committee on 21 Jan. 1941 and served until he assumed office as Vice President, 20 Jan. 1945. He was regular in attendance at committee meetings and active in committee affairs, yet — an evidence of Mr. Truman's freedom from pleading for special interests — during the entire 78th Congress, Jan. 1943 to Jan. 1945, he introduced only two measures referred to the committee — one a resolution to continue the Truman Committee during the 78th Congress, the second a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for its expenses during the two years.

President Truman seldom made a speech outside the Senate until he campaigned for the Fourth Term.

Elected with President Roosevelt, he immediately announced that he intended to devote his time to presiding over the Senate, unlike Vice President Wallace, who was often absent on other businesses. Mr. Truman was popular with his former colleagues and provided a valuable contact between White House and Senate.

Soon after taking office, he appointed a military aide, first Vice President to do so. The aide is Col. Harry H. Vaughn, FA, who served with President Truman in the 35th Division during World War I, and more recently had assisted him on the Truman Committee.

President Truman was born at Lamar, Mo., on 8 May 1884, and thus will be 61 next month. He was married on 28 June 1919 and has one daughter. First elected to the Senate, 6 Nov. 1934, he was re-elected 5 Nov. 1940. He is the cousin of Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Truman, commanding general of the 35th (Missouri) National Guard Division during the mobilization period.

Demotion of General Officers

Legislation which would permit general officers of the Army of the United States to be reduced to some lower temporary general grade without Congressional action was passed by the Senate this week.

The bill, S. 701, was passed unanimously and without debate. Sponsored by the War Department it would permit that department to demote general officers who do not make good in the higher grade but are qualified for other general officer assignments, and to carry out the readjustments in rank which will be necessary when many field commanders are

transferred from Europe to the Pacific after V-E Day.

Under present law, a general officer who is to be reduced in rank must be demoted to permanent rank or to some AUS grade not above colonel, and then renominated to the Senate for the new general officer rank.

Can't Wear Uniform When Home

The service uniform may not be worn after a discharged service person arrives home even though three months have not elapsed since date of his discharge, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has informed the Attorney General.

The decision was rendered in response to a letter by Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark, in which Mr. Clark also expressed the opinion that the protection of the uniform act does not permit wearing of the uniform after arrival home.

The act applies to all the armed services, and the Army already is taking steps to keep discharged service personnel out of uniform.

Both services are concerned over danger of a bad reputation for the services because of the misconduct of a few discharged service personnel who are still wearing the uniform though no longer amenable to military discipline. Only recourse military police and shore patrolmen have is to report violators to federal civil law enforcement authorities.

Because of the misunderstanding naval personnel had with respect to the right to wear the uniform for three months after discharge, even after arrival home, the Navy plans to step cautiously in enforcing the law.

The prohibition against wearing uniform after three months or after arrival home, whichever is earlier, does not prevent donning the uniform on occasions of ceremony.

Port Companies Cited by Navy

Two Army Transportation Corps port companies, the 311th and 539th, have been awarded the Unit Citation by the Navy for their heroic services with the Fourth Marine Division, Reinforced, during the invasion of the Marianas.

This was the second time the Navy Unit Citation was presented to Army units and the first time that an Army Service Forces unit in any theater had received the award. First to win the red-gold-and-blue ribbon was the Americal Division, now on Cebu in the Philippines, for its work on Guadalcanal.

The official citation lauded the 311th and 539th for "outstanding performance in combat during the seizure of the Japanese-held Islands of Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas, from 15 June to 1 August, 1944."

During the invasion, the two port companies were attached to the Fourth Marine Division. Despite fanatical Jap counter-offensives and casualties within their ranks, the portmen unloaded ammunition and other supplies in the face of enemy fire, hour after hour, without relief.

Training of the port companies, which are composed of Negro personnel, took place in Hawaii, under the command of Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Commanding General of the Pacific Ocean Areas.

Regular Army Officers

The War Department has announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.
J. H. Ball, FA B. W. Heckemeyer,
D. W. Bernier, INF GSC
E. R. Block, FA J. M. Illig, QMC
J. T. Brown, INF M. J. Morin, INF
P. D. Calyer, INF W. T. Rison, AC
L. R. Cochran, GSC A. S. Rush, GSC
W. E. Durst, QMC R. B. Smith, INF
L. M. Edwards, FD A. Watson, AC
H. C. Fowler, FA J. E. Watters, Sig C
T. R. J. Hickey, QMC

Maj to Lt. Col.
C. R. Petticrew, OD T. P. Wright, AC
M. L. Webster, CE

Capt. to Major
T. P. Bell, INF W. A. Rambo, AC

1st Lt. to Capt.
F. M. McMullen, AC

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.
J. A. Chiment, FA

Preventive maintenance is like perpetual motion. It never stops in a wide-awake unit that cares for its equipment.

Confirm Flag Promotions

Nominations of 10 naval officers for temporary promotion to various flag ranks were confirmed late last week by the Senate.

Those confirmed were:

Capt. to Rear Adm.—Robert P. Briscoe.
Reconfirmed as Commo. — Oliver O. Kessing.

Capt. to Commo.—Joseph C. Cronin, George Van Deurs, John T. Bottom, Jr., John P. Womble, Jr., John M. Higgins, Roland N. Smoot, Frederick Moosbrugger and Rodger W. Simpson.

Front Line Post Office

6th Army Group, Germany—Steel helmed, pistolpacking members of the 538th Army Postal Unit are operating a post-office within a few miles of the front, speeding mail to combat troops of the Seventh Army in General Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group.

Seldom remaining long in one place, the 538th has changed its own address five times in one week. In accomplishing its rapid moves with no interruption of service, an advance crew opens at the new locations while others of the organization close out at the old site.

Members of the 538th are authorized five battle participation stars for their European Theater of Operations ribbons.

Among the men in the postal unit are:

1st Lt. William F. Sargent, Commanding officer; Cpl. Kneeland B. Wheeler; S.Sgt. Joseph W. Kauthen; Cpl. Kenneth K. Rathbun; Sgt. William I. McMullen; Pfc. Harry D. VanBukirk; Cpl. William C. J. Sullivan; Cpl. Charles E. Kemp; Sgt. John H. Mason; Sgt. Joe M. Dunn; Pfc. William E. Kimble, and Cpl. David B. Kennedy.

Nominate Airman for Generacy

The President this week nominated Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, commanding general of the 22d Tactical Air Force, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, for temporary promotion to major general.

The nomination is unusual in that temporary promotions to general officer rank in the Army of the United States previously have been submitted in large numbers at two or three-month intervals. In fact, 80 such nominations were submitted to the Senate last week and were confirmed, together with the Chidlaw nomination, this week.

General Chidlaw was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1944 for his work on development of a jet-propelled fighter plane. From Oct. 1939 to March 1943 he headed the Experimental Engineering Branch of the Materiel Division, AAF, and from March 1943 until assignment overseas in April 1944 was Chief of the Materiel Division, Air Staff.

Commands Boston QM Depot

Col. Bernard J. Finan, QMC, USA, has been named Commanding Officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot by Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, The Quartermaster General.

To come to his present post, Colonel Finan leaves the position of Chief in the Clothing and Equipment Branch of the Storage and Distribution Division. He had had 27 months' service at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Commissioned in France

6th Army Group, France — Winthrop Crane, III, of Dalton, Mass., has received a direct commission as a second lieutenant. A number of the G-5 Section, this Headquarters, Crane received his commission at a ceremony in the Office of Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., assistant chief of staff, G-5. Before entering the army, Crane was aide to former Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, in Washington, D. C.

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Action of Seventh Army in German offensive?

Three changes ordered in Navy petty officer insignia?

Marine tables of organization revised?

Coast Guard lieutenant commanders promoted?

Standings in grade of nine new generals approved?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Army and Navy Journal

April 14, 1945

995

Philippine Defense Ribbon

The new campaign ribbons, the Philippine Defense Ribbon and the Philippine Liberation Campaign Ribbon, newly-created by the Philippine government, have been authorized for members of the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served in the Philippines.

The Philippine Defense Ribbon, a red ribbon with a 1/8-inch blue stripe and a 3/16-inch white stripe vertically through the center, may be worn by any member of the U. S. armed forces who took part in any engagement against the enemy in the Philippine area between 8 December 1941 and 15 June 1942, or who was stationed in the Philippine area for not less than 30 days during that period.

Those eligible for the Philippine Defense Ribbon for both reasons are authorized to wear a bronze star on the ribbon.

The Philippine Liberation Ribbon is a red ribbon, bearing 3/16-inch vertical white stripes about one-fourth inch from either end, and with three small white stars forming a triangle in the center. It may be worn by personnel who participated in the initial landing operations on Leyte and the adjoining islands from 17 October to 20 October 1944, took part in any engagement against the enemy during the campaign, or served in the Philippine Islands or on ships in the Philippine waters for not less than thirty days between 17 October 1944 and a terminal date to be announced.

Naval personnel fulfilling all three provisions for the Philippine Liberation Ribbon are authorized to wear two bronze stars on the ribbon. Those eligible under any two provisions, may wear one bronze star on the ribbon.

The new ribbons will be worn after Area Campaign Ribbons, and the Philippine Defense Ribbon will take precedence over the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

All personnel now authorized to wear a bronze star on the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Ribbon for the Philippine Islands operation from 8 December 1941 to 6 May 1942 are eligible for the Philippine Defense Ribbon with the bronze star. Any personnel not so authorized who consider themselves otherwise eligible may apply to the Chief of Navy Personnel.

Commanding officers have been instructed to make suitable entries in service records of eligible enlisted personnel and to authorize officers by letter with copy to the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

QMC Officer Candidates

Quotas for Quartermaster Officer Candidates at the Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va., have been doubled for the period May through August of this year, Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, The Quartermaster General, has announced. The 100 percent increase in applications will affect Classes 52 through 56 on the following schedule: Class 52, 30 April; Class 53, 21 May; Class 54, 18 June; Class 55, 23 July; Class 56, 27 August.

In making the announcement, General Gregory pointed out that opportunities for qualified enlisted men to receive commissions were never better during the past two years. Explaining his statement, he emphasized that smaller classes and the experience gained in handling 50 classes of officer candidates during the past three years enables the staff and faculty to lend personal assistance to candidates who are basically qualified but may need special help.

"The seventeen weeks of intensified training is not on a competitive basis," he revealed, "nor is the Quartermaster School obliged to fail a certain percentage of each class, as has been believed by many enlisted men who considered making application."

An enlisted man between the ages of 18 to 35, with an Army General Classification Test score of 110 or better, who has qualified in basic military training and demonstrated qualities of leadership, may make application through his company commander. A local board will pass upon his qualifications and make recommendation as to the disposition of his application. Enlisted men over the age limit may request a waiver which can be granted by the chief of the service to which they are assigned.

AAF Rotation

Fort Worth, Tex.—Designed to give all qualified personnel an opportunity for overseas service and to give war-weary men a necessary rest from battle, the AAF's rotation system has seen more than 65,000 combat returnees assigned to Lt. Gen. Barton K. Yount's AAF Training Command.

Flow of the combat returnees to the Training Command continues at a rate of about 4,500 enlisted men and 1,500 officers per month.

As of 31 January 1945, there were 55,764 combat returnees in the Training Command—who by their return from combat had given a corresponding number of permanent party personnel the opportunity for combat assignments.

As of 31 January 1945, General Yount's Headquarters reported, 31,410 returnees were on permanent party duty assignments and the remainder, 25,354, were in various types of training, either of the refresher variety or in a new combat skill, or engaged in on-the-job training. Of the total, there were 19,300 officers, 84 warrant officers, 36,200 enlisted men and 165 aviation cadets.

Third Div. Awards

With the Third Infantry Division of the Seventh Army, France—During a period of nine days, while the division was undergoing a brief respite from combat duty, the Third Infantry Division awards section handed out 1,553 medals, or one for every ten men in the division. Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Division Commander, presented all but 391 medals, which were awarded artillermen by Brig. Gen. William Sexton, Artillery Commander.

Efficient Officers Snap Up Maneuvers With this Valuable TRAINING AID

"Indispensable!" — They Say

Join the hundreds of officers who have enhanced their reputation for efficiency by charting operations at post, field and shipboard with this art brush that works like a fountain pen. Here is a common comment from a major: "Have previously used one of your kits to a considerable extent and find it is indispensable as a training aid and should be a MUST for every headquarters."

**Instant Drying Ink 6 Colors — Pens To Match**

It's easy to be an artist with the LUX. Simply fill like a regular fountain pen with the Instant Drying Ink of same color that comes with the Pen. Matching Pens and ink in six brilliant colors—Red, Black, Blue Green, Violet, and Yellow. Four easy to change nibs for various types of lettering, etc.



Special De Luxe Service Case With Six Pens And Instant Drying Matching Inks

Get a requisition today from your quartermaster for a single Lux FOUNTAIN PEN BRUSH and Instant Drying Matching Ink at \$1.95—or a complete six color set and matching hand-worn leather Service Case—special to officers for only \$14.00. Or write for further details. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE LUX COMPANY, Dept. A-54, St. Paul, Minn.

FASCINATING BOOK EXPLAINS PLASTIC SURGERY

A famous Plastic Surgeon has written out the answers to the questions commonly asked about nose-reshaping and the correction of disfigured facial features. A copy of YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE (illustrated with 88 before-and-after photographs) will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of only

FRANKLIN HOUSE, 629 Brum St., Phila., Pa. Sept. 2-B

UNITED STATES ARMY**Move Troops Overseas**

Representative Mahon, of Texas, this week made public a letter sent to him by Secretary of War Stimson in which it was stated that the Army is planning to send all able-bodied soldiers in this country overseas.

The Secretary of War wrote:

"According to February figures, there were approximately 8,050,000 men in the Army, 5,150,000 of whom were overseas. Of the 2,000,000 on duty in the United States, almost half (roughly) 1,400,000 have already been marked for overseas duty and are being trained accordingly either in tactical units or as individual replacements and students in replacement training centers, training regiments and schools; 180,000 others were in Army hospitals.

"The remaining group, some 1,365,000, are in essential Zone of the Interior administrative and service jobs concerned with overseas supply, plane maintenance, cargo loading, communications, or transportation. Every one of these soldiers, except those who have already seen overseas service or who are physically disqualified, is ear-marked for foreign service as soon as he can be replaced by an overseas returnee or a limited service man. Just how effective this War Department policy has been can best be estimated by the large number, over 750,000 in the United States who are limited service, and from the fact that since last spring fully half a million physically qualified enlisted men have been combed out of the operating personnel within the continental limits of the United States.

"Under present policies less than 300,000 enlisted men who are available for overseas service remain in essential Zone of the Interior activities. Since it is more economical to carry on training and maintenance here in the United States, many of these are specialists, particularly in the Air Forces, who will have to be held here temporarily until adequately trained replacements and overseas returnees become available."

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

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Designers, Engineers,
and Makers of

**AUTOMATIC
TELEPHONE SYSTEMS**

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Regular Army Commissions

Without debate, the Senate unanimously passed this week legislation which would authorize appointment in the Regular Army, in grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, of not to exceed 250 officers on active duty in the present war.

At the same time Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee introduced a companion bill in the House, but because of the Senate's action his committee will take up the Senate bill, S. 804, this coming week.

A War Department-sponsored measure, the bill will be used, according to department officials, as a "trial run" to develop procedures for the postwar integration into the Regular Army of war-trained reserve component officers.

The bill would require revision of the service-in-grade promotion act of 13 June 1940, if the appointees are to be on equal standing with pre-war regular officers. That act, for instance, requires ten years' continuous active commissioned service in the Regular Army for promotion from first lieutenant to captain, and 17 years for promotion from captain to major. Thus, even if S. 804 authorized appointments in grade of captain, such an appointee would have to remain in that grade 17 years after appointment before promotion to major, unless the 13 June 1940 act is amended.

Command Iwo Island

Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, USA, has assumed duty as Island Commander of Iwo Island.

Brig. Gen. Ernest M. Moore, USA, commanding general of the VII Fighter Command of the Seventh Air Force, has also been assigned duty in command of all aircraft of all services based at Iwo Island.

Col. Eager on Staff

Hq., Caribbean Defense Command :—Col. Howard Eager, husband of Mrs. Helen S. Eager, London Bridge, Princess Anne County, Va., was appointed assistant Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence for this Command in orders issued this week. He was formerly on the staff of the Military Missions Division, an assignment in which he served since his arrival on the Isthmus in August 1944.

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Each Month For Her**
Simply send her name and address with:
\$12 FOR 6 MONTHS (6 GIFTS)
\$23 FOR 12 MONTHS (12 GIFTS)
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475 FIFTH AVE. Dept. 6 NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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Since 1902

18 School St. Boston, Mass.
'LEADING MILITARY OUTFITTERS IN NEW ENGLAND'



**Commanding Officers—Please Note!
Special Prices on Quantity Orders**

50 Sets or More—Per Set.....50¢

10-50 Sets—Per Set60¢

Any quantity shipped within 72 hours. For quick action send list and remittance by special delivery air mail.

New Army Hospital Centers

Nine "hospital centers" are to be set up by the War Department to facilitate the treatment of personnel hospitalized during the present wars, it was learned this week.

Each hospital center will consist of an administrative headquarters, a group of two or more adjacent general hospitals, two or more convalescent hospitals, or a combination of general and convalescent hospitals.

To conserve personnel and facilities, administrative functions and such activities as reception, evacuation, medical supply, general supply, sanitation, transportation, laboratories, registrar, hospital fund, finance and postal service may be centralized.

Personnel needed for the planned setup will be secured from the personnel savings effected by the consolidation of functions. There will be no increase in the total over-all personnel authorized.

The authority concerning transfer, discharge, classification, and retirement of patients will be the same for hospital centers as for named general hospitals.

Army Permanent Promotions

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List Since 30 March 1945

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of col.—Ferdinand F. Gallagher, CAC No. 121; Vacancies—None; Last nomination to the grade of col.—Harold P. Kayser, INF No. 130; Senior Lt. Col.—Barrington L. Flanigan, CAC No. 122.

Last promotion to the grade of lt. col.—George W. Marvin, CEC No. 151.

Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC No. 203.

Last promotion to the grade of capt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., INF No. 215.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st lt.—James E. Foley, AC No. 809.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. to Capt.
Herbert W. Jenkins, MC (temp. capt.)

Army Nurses Retired

Fifty-six army nurses were retired in March. They are:

Maj. I. H. Hulse	2nd Lt. M. L. Broskie
Maj. P. H. Droddy	2nd Lt. T. E. Geesey
Capt. M. S. Emery	2nd Lt. D. Hansen
1st Lt. L. V. Murphy	2nd Lt. M. V. Stewart
1st Lt. I. M. Morris	2nd Lt. C. B. Martin
1st Lt. Mary Boyd	2nd Lt. A. Garbera
1st Lt. E. M. Kaback	2nd Lt. Marie Jesse
1st Lt. Marie A. D. Gaudet	2nd Lt. L. P. Vesce
1st Lt. M. A. Winterling	2nd Lt. M. A. Fochtmann
1st Lt. E. J. Engleman	2nd Lt. Opal M. E. Gartaze
2nd Lt. R. E. Knauss	2nd Lt. Virginia M. H. Drucker
2nd Lt. M. E. Mayer	2nd Lt. C. J. Hanlon
2nd Lt. G. Sayles	2nd Lt. H. M. Rashleigh
2nd Lt. M. M. Tubbs	2nd Lt. R. E. Brakel
Capt. M. K. Sackville	2nd Lt. Bee Morris
1st Lt. C. A. Halverston	2nd Lt. M. H. Corlies
2nd Lt. Enid Gregory	2nd Lt. E. H. Wallace
2nd Lt. A. G. Hendrickson	2nd Lt. M. M. Giboulean
2nd Lt. C. M. MacNamara	2nd Lt. D. B. Cory
2nd Lt. I. J. Tweet	2nd Lt. M. M. Corbett
2nd Lt. H. F. Beighley	2nd Lt. G. B. Klumb
2nd Lt. D. A. Denton	2nd Lt. M. L. Ziegert
2nd Lt. B. O. Mosby	2nd Lt. B. A. Cox
2nd Lt. V. L. Petersen	2nd Lt. N. J. Merkle
2nd Lt. D. M. Sullivan	2nd Lt. Dorothy S. Montague
2nd Lt. O. C. Tufts	2nd Lt. Helen L. Van Slyke
2nd Lt. M. Regaller	2nd Lt. M. L. Biggers

Your Own Serial Number Stamp With Ink Pad

The safest, easiest way to mark laundry and clothes! Guaranteed not to wash off! Genuine enamel handle stamp with SPONGE RUBBER BASE to give perfect impression! Prints clearly initial and last four figures of serial number in letters $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. Indelible ink impregnated pad, good for over 1500 markings, eliminates mess of re-inking. Both sent postpaid anywhere in U. S. A. or Overseas for . . .

Only 75c Set

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"MINE SWEEEPING"

-WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY!



1. "TELLER MINES"—devilish devices, packed with enough high explosive to tear a G. I.'s legs off—are planted by the retreating foe. When the field is thickly sown, enemy soldiers fall back and wait . . .



2. BUT OUR TROOPS DO NOT RUSH IN! First, heavy 105 mm. howitzers are trained on the infested ground, a separate area to each gun. At a given signal, the big guns open up.



3. POWERFUL SHELLS ARE LOBBED HIGH ACROSS NO-MAN'S-LAND. They fall . . . ignite . . . and the very earth itself explodes! Teller mines go off like popcorn, wasting their fury on the air.



4. FINALLY THE PULVERIZING BARRAGE IS OVER. The field—still covered with smoke—is plowed up from end to end, robbed of its death-dealing explosives. Quickly tanks, guns, and men roll forward to the attack!

A WHOLE BLANKET OF HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELL EXPLODES ENEMY MINES AHEAD OF OUR TROOPS!

"MINE-SWEEPING" with heavy artillery is another example of the American tactical policy of expending large quantities of matériel to protect our soldiers' lives and limbs. For military reasons, artillery is not usually called on to serve in this way, but whenever circumstances justify their use, the big guns are ready. Such policies bring an added responsibility,

and an added incentive, to American industry. If we are to use *materials*, and save *men* . . . then we must produce those materials in unheard of quantities. At Oldsmobile, for example, the pressure is on to reach an all-time high in turning out rockets, cannon, and shell of many types—including "Mine-Sweeping" 105's. It's our job to Keep 'Em Firing . . . and that means Keep 'Em Living, too!

*Buying Guns—
Buying Shells—
BUYING BONDS!*

Next time you pass a War Bond booth, think to yourself . . . "the Bond I buy now may save an American life." Stop at that booth . . . buy that Bond . . . and hold it!

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF **GENERAL MOTORS**
FIRE-POWER IS OUR BUSINESS

Navy Unit Commendation

The First Provisional Marine Brigade has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy and awarded the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon for outstanding heroism during the invasion of Guam. It is the first U. S. Marine Corps unit to receive this new award.

The First Marine Brigade is now called the Sixth Marine Division, having added one other combat team. It was under command of Maj. Gen. Samuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC, at the time of the cited action.

The official commendation reads:

"For outstanding heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the invasion of Guam, Marianas Islands, from 21 July to 10 August, 1944. Functioning as a combat unit for the first time, the First Provisional Marine Brigade forced a landing against strong hostile defenses and well camouflaged positions, steadily advancing inland under the relentless fury of the enemy's heavy artillery, mortar and small arms fire to secure a firm beachhead by nightfall. Executing a difficult turning movement to the north, this daring and courageous unit fought its way ahead yard by yard through mangrove swamps, dense jungles and over cliffs and, although terrifically reduced in strength under the enemy's fanatical counterattacks, hunted the Japanese in caves, pillboxes and foxholes and exterminated them. By their individual acts of gallantry and their indomitable fighting teamwork throughout this bitter and costly struggle, the men of the First Provisional Marine Brigade aided immeasurably in the restoration of Guam to our sovereignty."

Name 3 Marine Generals

Two brigadier generals and one colonel of the Marine Corps were named to the Senate this week for temporary promotion to next higher grades.

Nominated for major generalcies were Brig. Gens. Claude A. Larkin and William P. T. Hill, and named for promotion to brigadier general was Col. Ivan W. Miller.

General Hill is the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps.

General Larkin was announced by Headquarters this week as having been

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

assigned to command Marine Fleet Air, West Coast. Brought from an overseas assignment, he succeeds Brig. Gen. Lawson H. M. Sanderson in the "MarFair-West" post.

USS Birmingham Badly Damaged

In one of the most devastating moments of naval warfare in the Pacific Ocean the USS Birmingham, light cruiser, suffered 649 casualties—more than one-third of them instantly killed—when the USS Princeton exploded just as the Birmingham was apparently winning a five-hour battle to bring the flames on the carrier under control. The incident, which occurred more than five months ago, was announced this week by the Navy Department.

The Birmingham, then under command of Capt. Thomas Browning Inglis, USN, who was among the wounded, sustained extensive damage to her superstructure. Repairs have now been completed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., and the BIRMINGHAM has returned to service.

Topside structures of the cruiser were pierced by the spray of torn fragments of the Princeton. The stacks, deckhouse and antiaircraft guns and mounts were considerably damaged. A shortage of electricians, sheetmetal workers and machinists delayed by a week the vessel's rejoining the Fleet.

The tragedy which struck the Birmingham, veteran of action in both European and Pacific war theaters, ended the gallant fight that was carried on within 100 miles of enemy land-based planes. With 229 officers and crewmen dead on her decks and 420 more injured the Birmingham was forced to give up the fight, and the Princeton now hopelessly gutted, was sent to the bottom with our own torpedoes. The action, which proved fatal to the Princeton and so costly to the Birmingham, occurred on 24 October, 1944, four days after D-Day on Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Authorize Marine Promotions

The Marine Corps this week issued Promotion Letter No. 9, dated 2 April, which authorizes several hundred temporary promotions and appointments to various grades in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve.

The letter supersedes Promotion Letter No. 5 not affecting any appointments or promotions properly made under that letter, but barring, without special Headquarters approval, any appointments or promotions authorized by that letter but not yet made.

Listed are five captains (all Women's Reserves), a large number of first lieutenants and several hundred second lieutenants promoted to next higher grades by the President on 2 April, with rank from 31 March. The new majors are: Virginia O'Meara, Julia E. Rockeller, Harriet C. Wallen, Elizabeth C. Weatherby and Pauline E. Perate. Major Perate already holding that rank on a "spot" promotion.

Also listed are warrant officers appointed to chief warrant officer and enlisted men appointed warrant officer on 2 April.

Announcement also is made of the promotion of a number of officers whose advancement was authorized by earlier letters but withheld because of disability or other causes. Among those delayed by disability are Lt. Col. Evans Fordyce Carlson, USMCR, of "Carlson's Raiders," promoted to colonel, and the following:

Harry F. Baker, Jr., USMC, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Robert J. Putnam, USMCR, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Marshall R. Breddlove, USMCR, promoted to major, and Robert E. Clark, Jr., USMCR, promoted to major.

Ship Over Marine Reservists

Enlisted Fleet Marine Corps Reservists who have completed four years on active duty since recall during the emergency may be discharged and enlisted in the Regular Marine Corps if they desire.

The move will permit the Fleet Reservists to continue on to 30-year retirement.

Fleet Reservists holding temporary commissions or warrant officer appointments are not eligible to ship over.

The authority to ship over extends to Classes I(b), (c) and (d), the three comprising by far the bulk of the Fleet Marine Reserve.

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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard released for publication since 7 December 1941 now total 96,705, as follows: Dead, 47

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**Apple "Honey" helps guard O. Gs.
from Cigarette Dryness**

It hits you just right—the extra pleasure in Old Golds!

For here's a unique blend of many choice tobaccos—with a touch of costly Latakia leaf for *extra flavor*. Plus the special moisture-protecting agent which we call Apple "Honey", made from the juice of fresh apples. This helps seal in the natural moisture, *helps prevent cigarette dryness*.

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WHICH IS WHICH!
Wednesday Evenings CBS—and
THE COMEDY THEATRE
Sunday Evenings NBC**

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Editor

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SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1945

"We are reading and hearing much today about the creation of an international structure to maintain world peace, which means preventing wars. One of its foundation stones must be an economically and militarily strong United States of America."—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES V. FORRESTAL.

FANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT will stand in history as a President of the United States who led an united country into a global war, and preserved that unity to the stage where the struggle is nearing a victorious end. It will acclaim him for his able diplomacy, which organized and augmented a coalition of great nations against common enemies, and maintained that coalition in spite of clashing interests. It will credit him with the adoption of sound strategy, which contemplated first the destruction of Germany, and, meanwhile, the holding of Japan until we were strong enough to crush her also. It will laud him for his sagacious creation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and selection of the able leaders to compose it. It was this Staff and those leaders that advised him as Commander-in-Chief on all strategical policies; and it was this Staff and those leaders who under his direction created the formidable Armies now in the field, the Navy, fighting and vigilant upon all the oceans, and their mighty air forces, all of which have made the United States the most powerful nation the world has ever known; who transported to and supplied them in distant regions, and who put in command of them officers of consummate skill. Through the Combined Chiefs of Staff, of which the officers of the Joint Staff are members, there were coordinated joint and allied operations throughout the world, and under this body were various committees which funnelled all our resources into the common effort. Differences arose, of course, between the Commander-in-Chief and his military and naval advisers, but always the loyalty that each bore the other, supplemented by the President's flexible and political mind, brought composition which accomplished the results desired. He turned the Nation into an Arsenal of Democracy, to use the designation he gave, and through the distribution of its products supplied our own forces as well as those of our Allies, saved them from conquest, and strengthened them to fight to victory. Foreseeing the war and American involvement in it, he moved in his first Administration, in spite of pacifist objection, to strengthen our Navy, which was his first love, and when the war broke out in Europe he began to increase the Army, and, finally, obtained the enactment of Selective Service. It is impossible to say in a few sentences what Franklin D. Roosevelt did to organize and develop our power, but the broad fact is that always he was conscious of its need and importance. It was from the belief in its necessity that even before the war he acted to make the country relatively strong, and when the war broke out that he used his vast influence to bring about the creation of the tremendous forces that are destroying our enemies in Europe and Asia. Mr. Roosevelt has left a legacy to the American people which they should never forget. That is through power, through our own power, our land and our democracy will be preserved. To him, a great Commander-in-Chief, the Flags of the Services are at half staff and half mast, and the guns of our troops and ships are firing slowly and solemnly in reverent salute. Mr. Roosevelt, if he could move and speak, would return that salute, and in his resonant voice say: "Carry on. Support my able successor as you would me. The Nation depends upon our Armed Forces for victory and its future peace."

THE promptness with which the Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported out and passed through the Senate, the bill to permit the War Department to commission 250 additional officers in the Regular Army forecasts the support which the legislators may be expected to give to the post-war expansion of the Regular Establishments through the permanent commissioning of those young men who have shown their mettle in this war. The Senate bill, introduced by Chairman Thomas, is now in the House, where Chairman May of the House Military Committee, is sponsoring a companion measure. Representative May's concern in the post-war establishment is further demonstrated in his letter to Secretary Stimson asking that he send representatives to tell the committee what plans the Department is formulating on the problem of general demobilization of the Army and the rebuilding of the Regular Establishment. The commissioning of 250 additional Regular Officers, now planned by the Department, is intended to be a "trial run" on the experience from which the plans and policy for the taking in of officer personnel for the expansion of the post-war Army may be based. In the Navy, Secretary Forrestal and Vice Admiral Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, are working on long-range plans for the amalgamation of qualified and experienced personnel into the Regular Navy. These plans for both Armed Services should be completed and put into operation as soon as possible. It would be most unfortunate if the war should come to an end without clear policies being laid down on the matter of post-war commissions, for in that event many young men, experienced, qualified officer material, would immediately turn their eyes to other fields of endeavor, so that post-war legislation would come at a time when their interests were already elsewhere and they might be lost to the Services. By crystallizing policies and procedures in advance, potential candidates would have a clear objective toward which they might aim. To this end we urge that the House promptly approve the "trial run" of Army commissions and that the final plans for both Services be set up and made public as early as feasible.

Service Humor

"Gee, do I feel terrible," said the private. "I got up on the wrong side of the first sergeant this morning."

—Taranteer.

Super Sleuths

Pvt.—"I'm going to avoid going through Chicago, there are too many murders and crimes committed there."

Cpl.—"You've got to give the Chicago police credit for one thing though. At least they find out what it is that's been murdered."

—G.I. "L" Pilot.

We need united notions for the United Nations.

—Sibert News.

Very True

Professor—"When water becomes ice what great change occurs?"

Student—"A change in price, sir."

—Exchange.

Everybody Lost One

Did you hear about the private who asked the officer if he had lost a dollar?

"That I have," replied the officer. "Did you find it?"

"Oh, no sir, I just wanted to find out how many dollars were lost this morning. Yours makes the 23rd."

—Air Currents.

In geometry in school a trip from A to B used to equal a trip from X to Y. Now a trip to C&A equals a trip to POE.

—Sibert News.

A serious impediment to marriage these days is the increasing difficulty of supporting the government and a wife on one small income.

—Ft. Mifflin Bulletin.

Wrong Person, Maybe

The town's good-for-nothing drunk passed away, and at his funeral the reverend delivered a most touching and inspiring address, elaborating upon his splendid qualities as a man, and good husband, and kind parent.

The widow, who was seated in the front row, could stand it no longer. She turned to her little boy sitting beside her and whispered, "Johnny, go look in the coffin and see if it's your father."

—Ft. Warren Sentinel.

Did Good Job

Officer—"What's the big idea: What are those men doing climbing trees and crawling through the bushes?"

Sergeant—"Well, sir, we camouflaged the gun before chow and now we can't find it."

—Armored News.

Too Much Trouble

The DEML sergeant had 20 men lined up for detail. They weren't as energetic as the sergeant thought they should be, so he tried Applied Psychology.

"I've a nice easy job for the laziest man here," he barked. "Will the laziest man raise his right hand?"

Nineteen hands went up. "Why didn't you raise your hand?" the sergeant asked No. 20.

"Too much trouble," drawled the G.I. —Signal Corps Message.

Wave—"I like the Navy. Travel broadens one."

S2c—"I thought it was the chow."

—Skyscrapers.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

D.D.H.—Under the nurse draft bill as passed by the House and reported to the Senate, it is contemplated that male nurses now serving in the armed forces will be given commissions in the nurse corps under such regulations as the President may prescribe. Pending completion of Congressional action on this measure, details on the commissioning of male nurses are not available.

D.I.G.—Men are not being released from the Army because they have reached age 38. Release for age covered only those 38 prior to 28 Feb. 1943 who applied prior to 1 July 1943.

H.N.—You are entitled to permanent enlisted grade of technician fifth grade. AR 600-750, Change 10, states that privates first class, specialist fourth class, shall be reenlisted as technicians, fifth grade.

E.R.R.—Examinations for appointment as warrant officer, junior grade, AUS, are held in the field whenever the commanding general of a command has vacancies to fill. The examinations are not ordered by the War Department and the papers do not come to the department; therefore, information on such tests can only be obtained locally. Only Army-wide tests were those for permanent appointment held 3-4 March 1942 and the one for cost-accountants held in December 1944.

W.M.—Details on procedures for applying for duty in Judge Advocate General's Department assignments are carried in section II of War Department Circular No. 57 of 21 Feb. 1945.

C.W.S.—The bill to which you refer, to authorize retirement of enlisted men after 25 years' Army service, failed of enactment, as have similar bills. There are now no such bills pending.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Mitchell bombers of the 14th AAF, on a sea sweep off the southern coast of Hainan Island, attacked and completely destroyed a 1,200-ton enemy tanker.

10 Years Ago

Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean emeritus of the Divinity School of Yale University, was the week-end guest of Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers in Annapolis.

25 Years Ago

Capt. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman were hosts at Ft. Leavenworth at a progressive supper Friday for twenty guests. The decorations were daffodils and lavender sweet peas.

50 Years Ago

Lt. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., has reported for temporary duty at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., with the special duty of assisting in the establishment of a trained class in calisthenics and gymnastics.

80 Years Ago

The Navy Register for 1865 shows that the Marine Corps, as at present constituted, consists of one Colonel Commandant, five officers of the general staff, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, nineteen captains, thirty first, and twenty-two second lieutenants of the active list, and ten officers of the retired list.

Army Casualties and Prisoners

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded and prisoners of war issued this week by the Office of War Information.

In all these cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGION

2nd Lt. D. L. Burson
Capt. R. H. Rothweiler
Capt. G. A. Snokelburg
2nd Lt. J. B. Mico
2nd Lt. E. C. Bells
2nd Lt. J. R. Dodd
1st Lt. F. C. Giut
1st Lt. Donald R. MacSpadden
2nd Lt. G. H. Peterson
2nd Lt. R. S. Griffin
2nd Lt. H. J. Lynch
1st Lt. G. H. Farris
1st Lt. G. C. Ballard
2nd Lt. R. L. Trower
2nd Lt. W. M. Myers
1st Lt. R. G. Thornton
2nd Lt. R. K. Rollins
2nd Lt. T. Kerchman
2nd Lt. H. M. Knight
1st Lt. L. J. Lombardi
1st Lt. J. Markello
2nd Lt. J. D. McCarthy
1st Lt. C. W. Ford, Jr.
1st Lt. R. D. Barnes
1st Lt. G. W. Johnston
1st Lt. P. H. Wilkinson
1st Lt. B. J. O'Rourke
2nd Lt. W. E. Neuman
1st Lt. R. B. Steele, Jr.
Capt. J. D. Stevenson
1st Lt. T. G. Walsh
Lt. Col. H. W. Highby
2nd Lt. B. G. Neal
2nd Lt. D. P. Nations, Jr.
2nd Lt. C. Adkins
2nd Lt. R. W. Pell
Capt. J. L. Clarkson
1st Lt. W. E. Magee
Capt. H. W. Shyera
2nd Lt. E. L. Soden
1st Lt. D. M. Johnson
Capt. J. A. King, Jr.
FO G. D. Knott
2nd Lt. W. S. Meadows
2nd Lt. C. H. Vaughn
1st Lt. M. H. Brady
2nd Lt. R. Colaizzi
2nd Lt. B. E. Phelps
2nd Lt. J. G. Keyser
1st Lt. C. J. Kochcynski
1st Lt. E. Bills
2nd Lt. W. R. Davis
1st Lt. S. M. Dykes
1st Lt. L. E. Barton
2nd Lt. T. M. Caldwell
2nd Lt. P. Goodrich
2nd Lt. W. F. Jens
1st Lt. H. J. Delispe
Capt. R. F. Beamer
1st Lt. W. L. Webb
2nd Lt. M. L. Finer
2nd Lt. R. S. Mercer
Capt. C. E. Bartels
Capt. W. M. Dahlke
2nd Lt. H. I. Glasshoff, Jr.
2nd Lt. S. A. Kay
1st Lt. B. L. Nicolosi
1st Lt. R. Capazys
Capt. P. G. Harris
Capt. J. A. Timberman
1st Lt. W. Feinstein
1st Lt. L. R. Rodriguez
1st Lt. G. D. Germain
1st Lt. G. J. Huemer
1st Lt. G. R. Juarez
1st Lt. H. C. Bauer
2nd Lt. G. Schrenzel
2nd Lt. R. O. S. Entzminger
1st Lt. A. E. Coyne
1st Lt. R. F. Potts
1st Lt. S. M. Anderson
1st Lt. B. Wilcox, Jr.
2nd Lt. B. L. Moffitt, Jr.
1st Lt. C. H. Scott
2nd Lt. M. G. Smith, Jr.
1st Lt. P. P. Carlino
2nd Lt. R. F. Crego
2nd Lt. R. P. Edsle
1st Lt. J. F. Sylvester
2nd Lt. J. R. Forbes
FO C. C. McCloskey
2nd Lt. A. Turanski
2nd Lt. L. W. Fried
1st Lt. A. E. Coyne

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of war)

2nd Lt. R. F. Gliman
1st Lt. G. D. Puhn
2nd Lt. W. K. Simmons
1st Lt. J. Rody
1st Lt. N. S. Scherer
2nd Lt. W. K. Simmons
2nd Lt. J. R. Fall
1st Lt. C. W. Lawson
1st Lt. H. A. Sears
1st Lt. G. K. Shipp
Capt. R. C. Tillison
1st Lt. B. R. Jackson
1st Lt. J. R. Money
2nd Lt. C. B. Moore
1st Lt. W. C. Scherschus
2nd Lt. P. B. Taylor, Jr.
1st Lt. R. J. Gillies
1st Lt. K. A. Lund
2nd Lt. L. B. McPartland
2nd Lt. H. P. Dupuis
2nd Lt. R. H. Postlewait
2nd Lt. R. D. Seeman
2nd Lt. W. E. Kopf
2nd Lt. W. B. Matthes
2nd Lt. P. Goodrich
2nd Lt. B. B. Wilcox
2nd Lt. B. B. Reel
1st Lt. B. N. Schlesinger
Capt. D. M. Stangle
Maj. R. M. Jordan
1st Lt. A. R. Noyle
Capt. D. D. Bartell
2nd Lt. I. H. Wegener
1st Lt. E. M. Kleinman
1st Lt. W. A. Moore
1st Lt. C. W. Ford, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. P. O'Day
2nd Lt. H. J. Michael
1st Lt. R. R. Woltman
1st Lt. W. L. Reese
2nd Lt. S. A. Longbottom
2nd Lt. J. W. Wheeler
2nd Lt. H. L. Wolfe
2nd Lt. R. F. Tasker
FO V. W. Anderson
2nd Lt. G. W. Harley
1st Lt. H. M. Buchanan
1st Lt. B. L. Horowitz
Maj. B. Ritter
2nd Lt. A. J. Meyenberg
2nd Lt. W. A. Baker
1st Lt. L. W. Fernandes
1st Lt. J. E. Fleming, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. W. Foote
1st Lt. J. F. Gustafson
2nd Lt. J. B. Corriller
2nd Lt. R. L. Hill
1st Lt. J. W. Bone, Jr.
1st Lt. R. McFadden
2nd Lt. P. L. Monroe
1st Lt. W. N. Petersen, Jr.
1st Lt. M. Braun
2nd Lt. F. J. Busam
1st Lt. A. G. Marulli
FO R. C. Finn
2nd Lt. N. F. Fiorio
2nd Lt. C. B. Russell
1st Lt. W. E. Bingham
2nd Lt. B. J. Albers, Jr.
1st Lt. J. Hester
2nd Lt. J. A. Shettles
Capt. J. V. Cyrus
1st Lt. J. C. Doherty
2nd Lt. J. W. Rogmund, Jr.
Capt. A. K. Pay
2nd Lt. S. T. Thomas
1st Lt. G. K. Shipp
1st Lt. E. L. Johnson
2nd Lt. A. D. Evans, Jr.
1st Lt. H. A. Saunders
Capt. J. M. Watkins
2nd Lt. S. A. Kay
Capt. R. V. Bardley
1st Lt. W. J. Ryan
2nd Lt. A. J. Brodsky
FO R. V. Capwell
Capt. F. S. Phillips
1st Lt. A. M. Mather
2nd Lt. D. C. Nipp
2nd Lt. R. H. Portsch
2nd Lt. A. D. Evans, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. N. McDougal
2nd Lt. F. T. Morris, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Runyon

2nd Lt. T. J. Holbrook
1st Lt. G. N. Sellers
2nd Lt. W. E. Boyden, Jr.
1st Lt. J. R. Condon
1st Lt. W. A. Generes
1st Lt. E. W. Griffith
2nd Lt. A. Francis
Capt. H. J. Gedeon
2nd Lt. W. A. Baker
2nd Lt. A. V. Knox
2nd Lt. H. E. Kline
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2nd Lt. A. J. Brodsky
FO R. V. Capwell
Capt. F. S. Phillips
1st Lt. A. M. Mather
2nd Lt. D. C. Nipp
2nd Lt. R. H. Portsch
2nd Lt. A. D. Evans, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. N. McDougal
2nd Lt. F. T. Morris, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Runyon

1st Lt. D. E. Soderquist
1st Lt. E. W. Spreen
2nd Lt. I. M. Stafford
2nd Lt. F. N. Massey
1st Lt. V. C. Jordan
1st Lt. H. & Weekly
2nd Lt. B. Shibley
1st Lt. A. Horvitz
2nd Lt. D. E. Keith
Capt. J. H. Knowles,
Capt. R. C. Matlick
1st Lt. C. L. Smith
2nd Lt. R. P. Grabow
1st Lt. G. B. Adkisson,
Capt. H. O. Schmidt
2nd Lt. W. H. Schmitt
2nd Lt. V. H. Christian, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. L. F. Tanghe
2nd Lt. R. H. Byers
2nd Lt. B. B. Rush
1st Lt. A. F. Redman
Capt. G. R. Salisbury,
1st Lt. L. J. Roman
Capt. H. B. Nichols
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1st Lt. H. A. Bessman
1st Lt. R. W. Wells
1st Lt. J. P. Dorigan
1st Lt. H. E. Paine, Jr.
2nd Lt. B. E. Major
1st Lt. R. A. Chapman
1st Lt. J. J. Malewski
Capt. C. D. Murphy,
Capt. N. V. Lane
1st Lt. M. D. Loftiss
2nd Lt. K. E. Kellner
1st Lt. F. L. Bumgarner
1st Lt. W. A. Moore
2nd Lt. R. E. Daw, Jr.
1st Lt. A. C. Lowenstein
1st Lt. W. W. Marshall
Capt. R. J. Rooney
1st Lt. G. Boyle
2nd Lt. K. F. Compson
Capt. E. J. Gedeon
1st Lt. E. L. Goldberg
1st Lt. W. G. Johnson
1st Lt. K. F. Le Furjah
Col. J. V. Montgomery
Capt. W. A. Reynolds
1st Lt. C. A. Butler, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. L. Wolfe
2nd Lt. R. F. Tasker
FO V. W. Anderson
2nd Lt. G. W. Harley
1st Lt. H. M. Buchanan
1st Lt. B. L. Horowitz
Maj. B. Ritter
2nd Lt. A. J. Meyenberg
2nd Lt. W. A. Baker
1st Lt. L. W. Fernandes
1st Lt. J. E. Fleming, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. W. Foote
1st Lt. J. F. Gustafson
2nd Lt. J. B. Corriller
2nd Lt. R. L. Hill
1st Lt. J. W. Bone, Jr.
1st Lt. R. McFadden
2nd Lt. P. L. Monroe
1st Lt. W. N. Petersen, Jr.
1st Lt. M. Braun
2nd Lt. F. J. Busam
1st Lt. A. G. Marulli
FO R. C. Finn
2nd Lt. N. F. Fiorio
2nd Lt. C. B. Russell
1st Lt. W. E. Bingham
2nd Lt. B. J. Albers, Jr.
1st Lt. J. Hester
2nd Lt. J. A. Shettles
Capt. J. V. Cyrus
1st Lt. J. C. Doherty
2nd Lt. J. W. Rogmund, Jr.
Capt. A. K. Pay
2nd Lt. S. T. Thomas
1st Lt. G. K. Shipp
1st Lt. E. L. Johnson
2nd Lt. A. D. Evans, Jr.
1st Lt. H. A. Saunders
Capt. J. M. Watkins
2nd Lt. S. A. Kay
Capt. R. V. Bardley
1st Lt. W. J. Ryan
2nd Lt. A. J. Brodsky
FO R. V. Capwell
Capt. F. S. Phillips
1st Lt. A. M. Mather
2nd Lt. D. C. Nipp
2nd Lt. R. H. Portsch
2nd Lt. A. D. Evans, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. N. McDougal
2nd Lt. F. T. Morris, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Runyon

(Continued on Next Page)

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1st Lt. C. J. Seawell, Jr.
1st Lt. L. H. Macomber
2nd Lt. E. J. Mueller
2nd Lt. C. P. Coburn
2nd Lt. D. J. Rodgers
2nd Lt. R. B. Raw
1st Lt. L. P. Watson, Jr.
Capt. M. Vankeef, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Rasmussen
2nd Lt. J. H. Wils
FO V. Losada
2nd Lt. A. L. Skogberg
1st Lt. J. Magura, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. B. F. Hummer, Jr.
1st Lt. A. C. Avery
2nd Lt. F. T. Colhard
2nd Lt. M. G. Lepisto
2nd Lt. C. J. Jackson
Lt. Col. J. C. McCain
Owo J. P. Pace
2nd Lt. J. Benzinger
1st Lt. W. W. Midleton, Jr.
1st Lt. J. C. Roberts
1st Lt. B. T. Ross
1st Lt. H. E. Barron
1st Lt. G. C. Garrett
Capt. G. L. Strange
2nd Lt. L. E. Hall

Capt. S. J. Turk
2nd Lt. D. Cannissaro
Maj. P. J. Newton
2nd Lt. J. B. Leonard
FO F. J. B. Morrissey
1st Lt. J. W. Daly
1st Lt. G. R. Martinez
1st Lt. R. L. Seerist
2nd Lt. G. D. O'Grady, Jr.
1st Lt. C. G. Hinds
2nd Lt. H. F. Pease
1st Lt. J. H. Pearson
1st Lt. R. H. Campbell
2nd Lt. F. R. Cotter
2nd Lt. J. E. Sims
1st Lt. L. Cameron
Maj. A. W. Doan
FO I. Mendelsohn
2nd Lt. R. A. Meywes
1st Lt. R. L. Moore
2nd Lt. M. Y. Rowe
2nd Lt. B. W. Nalls, Jr.
Capt. R. J. Barg
1st Lt. C. F. Garber
1st Lt. E. F. Bull
1st Lt. L. E. Borop
2nd Lt. C. D. Whiting
1st Lt. R. V. Brinkman
2nd Lt. L. P. Landry, Jr.

2nd Lt. C. J. Manzano
2nd Lt. E. S. White
Capt. H. Taits
2nd Lt. E. C. McNutt
2nd Lt. J. Chuk, Jr.
1st Lt. P. A. Winchester
Maj. F. A. Harris, Jr.
2nd Lt. C. E. Walters
1st Lt. J. McDaniel
1st Lt. L. W. W. Winters
2nd Lt. H. Lipman
2nd Lt. W. E. Robertson
Maj. E. S. Bullock
1st Lt. D. K. Straub
1st Lt. N. H. Seiner
1st Lt. R. C. Gonsen
1st Lt. D. V. Ericson
2nd Lt. J. Prayshach
1st Lt. R. L. Platt
2nd Lt. C. A. Hinton
1st Lt. H. B. O'Quinn
Capt. N. J. Young
1st Lt. J. D. Murphy, Jr.
2nd Lt. V. S. Pittman
1st Lt. T. W. Smallwood
1st Lt. J. I. Larson
1st Lt. J. B. Johnson
Capt. T. M. Skelly
2nd Lt. C. W. Clark, Jr.
2nd Lt. S. M. Hamrick
1st Lt. R. P. Crawford
Capt. G. H. Gardner
2nd Lt. J. R. Alder
2nd Lt. S. R. Barlow
Capt. H. C. Pritham
Capt. L. I. Sexton
2nd Lt. W. R. Halman
1st Lt. D. M. Emery
1st Lt. F. E. Graf
1st Lt. R. H. Noden
2nd Lt. G. Michel
1st Lt. C. K. Norton
1st Lt. N. R. Kloter

1st Lt. H. W. P. Zienko
2nd Lt. J. A. Borella
2nd Lt. L. E. Sigler
2nd Lt. F. V. Skorheim
1st Lt. G. C. Buchanan
Capt. W. D. Anthony
Capt. E. R. Kane
2nd Lt. R. P. McCann
2nd Lt. R. C. Barnes
1st Lt. R. N. Bush
2nd Lt. J. M. Fellows
1st Lt. W. M. Gerhardt
2nd Lt. A. W. H. Klawitter
Capt. E. M. Lonehar
2nd Lt. J. R. Martin
2nd Lt. K. B. McCulloch
1st Lt. H. L. Hodes
1st Lt. A. J. Ponticello
2nd Lt. D. J. Marcone
1st Lt. I. Polleyoy
Capt. H. S. Raynor
2nd Lt. R. Roskind
2nd Lt. J. Kopach
Capt. J. R. McFarland, Jr.
2nd Lt. B. R. Conrad
1st Lt. H. Weise
Maj. E. R. Skinner
1st Lt. A. T. Stickells
1st Lt. W. H. Roberts
1st Lt. S. J. Giancola
Capt. R. E. Replogle
2nd Lt. D. W. O'Neal
2nd Lt. J. E. Westbrook
2nd Lt. A. D. Bauer
2nd Lt. C. E. Welch
1st Lt. W. M. Donnelly, Jr.
1st Lt. E. F. Kasold
1st Lt. A. F. Lindsey

1st Lt. J. R. Funk
1st Lt. J. B. Wood
Lt. Col. D. E. Zealand
2nd Lt. J. A. Gaines
2nd Lt. W. J. Cartiancy
Capt. W. D. Anthony
Capt. E. R. Kane
2nd Lt. R. P. McCann
2nd Lt. R. C. Barnes
1st Lt. R. N. Bush
2nd Lt. J. M. Fellows
1st Lt. W. M. Gerhardt
2nd Lt. A. W. H. Klawitter
Capt. E. M. Lonehar
2nd Lt. J. R. Martin
2nd Lt. K. B. McCulloch
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2nd Lt. J. Kopach
Capt. J. R. McFarland, Jr.
2nd Lt. B. R. Conrad
1st Lt. H. Weise
Maj. E. R. Skinner
1st Lt. A. T. Stickells
1st Lt. W. H. Roberts
1st Lt. S. J. Giancola
Capt. R. E. Replogle
2nd Lt. D. W. O'Neal
2nd Lt. J. E. Westbrook
2nd Lt. A. D. Bauer
2nd Lt. C. E. Welch
1st Lt. W. M. Donnelly, Jr.
1st Lt. E. F. Kasold
1st Lt. A. F. Lindsey

1st Lt. M. Muller
2nd Lt. J. T. Restin
Capt. R. K. Ritchie
Maj. R. Rosenthal
1st Lt. H. A. Ryan
Capt. M. P. Sawko
2nd Lt. M. W. Deras
1st Lt. W. O. Payne, Jr.
1st Lt. W. G. Peterson
1st Lt. R. M. Pistor
2nd Lt. R. R. Rodgers
2nd Lt. M. N. Dye
2nd Lt. J. C. Evans
2nd Lt. W. C. Hollaway
1st Lt. D. P. Juraschek
Capt. J. M. Stephens, Jr.
Lt. Col. H. H. Davitt, Jr.
Capt. A. C. Erdmann
2nd Lt. S. J. Glick
1st Lt. A. M. Ingram
1st Lt. B. Meyers
2nd Lt. F. L. Moore, Jr.
1st Lt. K. H. Neubauer
1st Lt. W. C. Nystrom
1st Lt. G. M. Ossefort
1st Lt. I. H. Kramer
Capt. R. W. Mead
2nd Lt. J. F. Lasky
2nd Lt. A. McInnes
1st Lt. R. F. Packer
2nd Lt. M. R. Placquadio
1st Lt. P. Connell
2nd Lt. J. J. Dunphy
Capt. A. C. Eisberg
1st Lt. J. E. Pryor, Jr.
Col. A. H. Schroeder
1st Lt. H. B. Quinn, Jr.
1st Lt. G. W. Klema
2nd Lt. H. D. Ford
Capt. H. T. Coffman
1st Lt. V. M. Pierce
1st Lt. J. T. Hoyt
2nd Lt. G. M. Buddekk
1st Lt. M. J. Kerr
Capt. W. T. Barnes
1st Lt. D. I. Nelson
Lt. Col. M. Paulick
2nd Lt. J. J. Benane
1st Lt. E. S. Halsey
1st Lt. H. L. Santon
2nd Lt. R. P. Helton
2nd Lt. K. A. Kester
2nd Lt. E. A. Huscher
1st Lt. G. A. Weaver
2nd Lt. J. W. Poole
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(Please turn to Page 1004)

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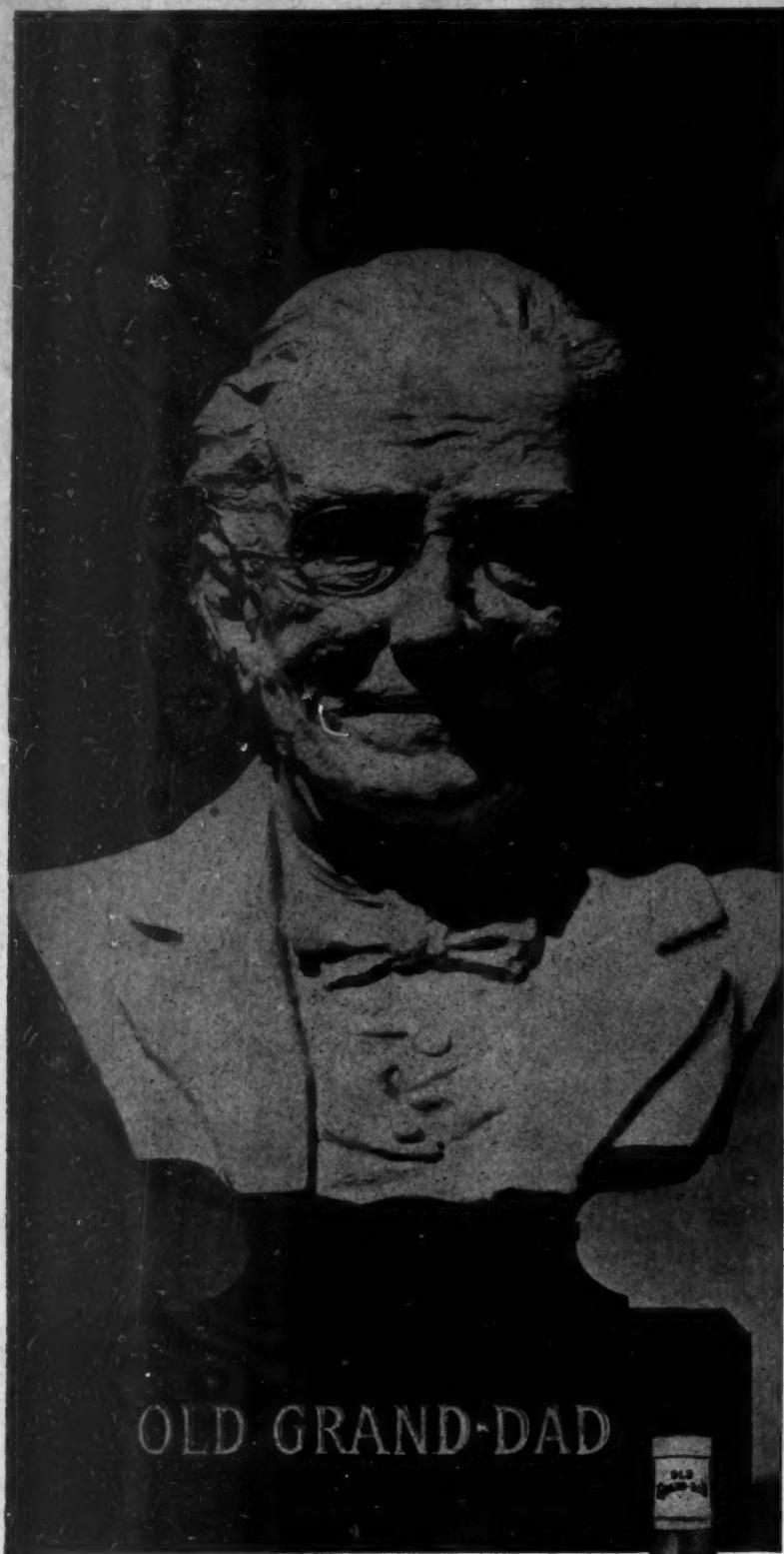
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1st Lt. R. H. Ratliff
2nd Lt. W. D. Clark
1st Lt. J. F. Cesar
2nd Lt. D. O. Keyser
1st Lt. J. T. Lachemayr
Capt. R. T. Brown
2nd Lt. J. D. Geoghegan
2nd Lt. L. M. Helman
1st Lt. R. G. Erdmann
1st Lt. J. J. Joyce
1st Lt. J. H. Kirby
Capt. A. H. Stewart
2nd Lt. M. L. Jensen
2nd Lt. T. D. Bishop,
Jr.
2nd Lt. C. R. Siblitsky
1st Lt. P. L. Neison
1st Lt. G. L. Thornton
2nd Lt. J. D. Nafe
1st Lt. T. M. Victor
2nd Lt. C. E. Rutherford
2nd Lt. R. O. Richardson
2nd Lt. J. M. Beck
2nd Lt. O. R. Wheeler
1st Lt. M. Rubin
Capt. R. W. Dyas
1st Lt. C. D. Glick
2nd Lt. B. M. Jenkins
2nd Lt. E. W. Diehl
1st Lt. H. W. Lindroos
Capt. R. F. Raidle
1st Lt. J. P. Knight
1st Lt. W. P. Still
2nd Lt. R. W. Moore
2nd Lt. J. F. Ogleasy,
Jr.
1st Lt. J. F. Pavlansky
2nd Lt. H. M. Schlettlinger
2nd Lt. R. A. Sobota
1st Lt. E. C. McGuire
Maj. C. C. Acher
Capt. P. R. Hurley
2nd Lt. N. M. Booker
2nd Lt. C. E. Johnson,
Jr.
2nd Lt. W. A. Frey
1st Lt. M. M. Deal
1st Lt. J. M. Smith,
Jr.
1st Lt. E. C. Fagerberg
Capt. J. M. Guthery
Capt. M. Schmidt, Jr.
2nd Lt. K. C. Thorsness
1st Lt. J. T. Tague
2nd Lt. J. J. Milhoan,
Jr.
Capt. R. L. Woodburn
2nd Lt. R. R. Friederich
1st Lt. J. F. Foley
1st Lt. C. A. Schein
2nd Lt. L. M. Rockne
1st Lt. R. P. Husted
2nd Lt. R. E. White
1st Lt. R. Restani
2nd Lt. V. H. Winter
1st Lt. C. A. E. Johnson
1st Lt. G. D. Young
2nd Lt. J. M. Coleton,
Jr.
Capt. R. E. Tolle
1st Lt. J. B. Devendorf
2nd Lt. J. W. Wyllie
2nd Lt. J. N. Durdalier
FO S. Eisenstat
1st Lt. F. A. Bishop,
Jr.
2nd Lt. J. S. Settineri
2nd Lt. A. J. Garville
2nd Lt. R. W. Obrecht
2nd Lt. R. A. Phillips
2nd Lt. H. A. Shauln
2nd Lt. R. H. Turner
1st Lt. H. B. Barnes,
Jr.
1st Lt. S. Goldring
Capt. J. B. Tytus
1st Lt. D. W. Weaver
2nd Lt. K. C. Helmam
2nd Lt. R. C. Greene
2nd Lt. J. L. Hoover
1st Lt. H. Levy
2nd Lt. K. S. Burnside
Capt. E. P. Palmer
1st Lt. C. W. Pentecost
2nd Lt. F. F. Bell
Lt. Col. O. B. Curtis
2nd Lt. R. M. Berry,
Jr.
- Capt. H. T. Hardin
1st Lt. K. A. Morrison
1st Lt. F. S. Hall, Jr.
Capt. C. M. Robertson
2nd Lt. H. S. Verrill
1st Lt. I. Schwartz
2nd Lt. N. Wollansky
1st Lt. V. S. McDougal
all
2nd Lt. J. C. Copes,
III.
2nd Lt. W. E. Smith
1st Lt. W. R. Sutherland
2nd Lt. J. N. Hartel
WO (Jg) C. L. Wathen
2nd Lt. M. C. Hallinan
2nd Lt. D. A. Themelias
1st Lt. L. J. Heissner
1st Lt. T. H. Tice
1st Lt. D. M. Jones,
Jr.
2nd Lt. C. C. Collins
1st Lt. C. D. Swift
1st Lt. P. L. Hayes
1st Lt. W. W. Middleton,
Jr.
2nd Lt. G. J. Callahan
Capt. R. McFadden
2nd Lt. R. E. McFann
2nd Lt. W. B. DeGraf
1st Lt. C. P. Serrels
2nd Lt. R. S. Peters
Capt. P. S. Rice
1st Lt. W. Lanier
1st Lt. W. E. Ryan,
Jr.
2nd Lt. H. T. Segerstrom
2nd Lt. A. B. Brinkley
1st Lt. R. F. Voss
2nd Lt. J. F. Dibrell
Maj. P. A. Rennard
2nd Lt. E. W. Burdett
Capt. W. L. Hardenberg
1st Lt. L. O. Wadeleigh
Capt. W. H. Whitman
2nd Lt. C. C. Corn
1st Lt. J. W. Crumley
1st Lt. R. C. Daly
2nd Lt. W. L. Hurst
1st Lt. B. J. Dorr, Jr.
1st Lt. R. W. Gutzwiler
1st Lt. R. T. Anderson
2nd Lt. J. H. Edwards

- 2nd Lt. W. H. Lowe,
Jr.
2nd Lt. R. A. Johnson
1st Lt. C. J. Kedior
1st Lt. J. G. Grayson
1st Lt. W. H. Roberts
1st Lt. J. D. Rice
2nd Lt. W. L. Watkinson
1st Lt. D. C. Sutherland
1st Lt. L. P. Amoruso
1st Lt. J. A. Wilson
2nd Lt. J. L. Berliner
guest
2nd Lt. I. W. Austin
Capt. V. L. Christian
sen
2nd Lt. L. B. Bell
2nd Lt. D. Jones
Maj. F. Colacicco
2nd Lt. F. K. Duppenthaler
1st Lt. B. A. Desautel
to
Capt. K. W. Harris
2nd Lt. R. R. Brown
FO W. Pugh
2nd Lt. S. German,
Jr.
Capt. T. G. Dodson
1st Lt. G. H. Bundy
1st Lt. J. C. Ike
2nd Lt. D. O. Gardner
2nd Lt. G. G. Cieslach
2nd Lt. M. C. Dobbs
1st Lt. P. A. Dunn,
Jr.
2nd Lt. D. H. Fiedler
1st Lt. F. S. Fountain
2nd Lt. R. L. Vinje
Capt. M. R. Siverts
1st Lt. C. H. Jones, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. H. Kemper
2nd Lt. W. M. Vincent
2nd Lt. H. H. Sniffen
1st Lt. D. L. Pearson
2nd Lt. W. V. Ward
2nd Lt. W. A. Sicard
2nd Lt. J. S. Sheehy
Capt. H. C. Wright
2nd Lt. J. E. Stickney,
Jr.
2nd Lt. R. L. Chamberlain
1st Lt. J. B. Willis
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2nd Lt. R. D. Boyd
2nd Lt. E. W. Brennan
Capt. J. L. Harrington
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2nd Lt. T. E. Davis, 2nd Lt. L. W. Craig
Capt. G. G. Coady
2nd Lt. T. Olds
1st Lt. N. Newell, Jr.
Capt. F. F. Lusby
1st Lt. J. J. Wells
2nd Lt. M. H. Cummings
1st Lt. L. S. McAuley
1st Lt. G. B. Hardin, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. H. Kahn
2nd Lt. T. G. Crabbe
2nd Lt. A. S. Mazur
2nd Lt. I. Beckerman
1st Lt. W. H. Burr
1st Lt. W. L. Tally
2nd Lt. E. P. Bambrick
1st Lt. C. R. Buehner
1st Lt. W. H. Crego
2nd Lt. J. E. Webb
2nd Lt. P. P. Rabinal
1st Lt. C. H. Hibbard
2nd Lt. P. G. Barnett, Jr.
1st Lt. H. M. Shultz
2nd Lt. A. Allen
1st Lt. P. P. Shafran
2nd Lt. D. B. Scott
2nd Lt. A. J. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. B. Stark
2nd Lt. H. Stepping
2nd Lt. A. G. Brown
2nd Lt. F. T. Hayden
Capt. R. H. Lassen
2nd Lt. J. M. Zabkar
1st Lt. J. L. Gasser
WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS
2nd Lt. P. J. A. Bauer
1st Lt. F. D. Roegner
2nd Lt. R. E. Burt
1st Lt. M. B. Christensen
2nd Lt. C. M. Christiansen
1st Lt. D. B. Shay

Capt. K. G. Sewright
Capt. N. L. Smith
1st Lt. C. B. Mitchell
2nd Lt. R. J. Clay
Capt. M. Caradonna
2nd Lt. H. J. Kondracki
2nd Lt. J. Oakes
2nd Lt. H. G. Sherrill, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. C. Ell
1st Lt. D. J. Folk
2nd Lt. S. C. Scribner
1st Lt. W. H. Warren
1st Lt. R. F. Peters
2nd Lt. H. W. Platt
2nd Lt. R. E. Dana
1st Lt. R. A. Intemann
1st Lt. G. Fowler
1st Lt. C. D. Miller
1st Lt. W. E. Dudley

1st Lt. J. A. Deardorff
1st Lt. H. S. Kowalewsky
1st Lt. J. J. Donnelly
2nd Lt. M. L. Finer
1st Lt. E. A. Olson, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. A. Best
1st Lt. F. L. Raffel
1st Lt. W. J. Brown
2nd Lt. D. M. Call, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. T. Vogel
1st Lt. H. Doocha
2nd Lt. E. M. Alger
2nd Lt. M. A. Lanman
2nd Lt. R. D. Pauleen
1st Lt. D. K. Smith
2nd Lt. J. G. Kinsman
1st Lt. E. C. Kunse
Lt. Col. C. E. Bethers
2nd Lt. G. A. Black
2nd Lt. R. C. Fletcher
1st Lt. R. O. Bickel
2nd Lt. W. A. Whitehurst
2nd Lt. A. F. Warshall
2nd Lt. J. A. Lowry
2nd Lt. H. D. Anderson
2nd Lt. A. B. Scott
2nd Lt. W. J. Smeding, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. M. Reid
1st Lt. R. R. Larr
1st Lt. J. P. Ramsey
2nd Lt. H. M. Sakowsky
1st Lt. J. C. Gatch

Capt. K. G. Sewright
Capt. N. L. Smith
1st Lt. C. B. Mitchell
2nd Lt. R. J. Clay
1st Lt. A. B. Serenna
2nd Lt. E. C. Edwards
2nd Lt. F. O. Kalinka
2nd Lt. J. J. Thayer
2nd Lt. W. F. Thebert
1st Lt. F. W. Thorpe
2nd Lt. H. C. Ell
1st Lt. D. J. Folk
2nd Lt. S. C. Scribner
1st Lt. W. H. Warren
1st Lt. R. F. Peters
2nd Lt. J. R. Reynolds
1st Lt. L. M. Dean
2d Lt. B. F. Edwards
1st Lt. R. A. Intemann
1st Lt. G. Fowler
1st Lt. C. D. Miller
1st Lt. W. H. Sanders, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. D. Harper, Jr.
1st Lt. H. A. Wilcox
1st Lt. J. J. Enright
1st Lt. J. Henderson
1st Lt. L. J. McGee George
Capt. W. C. Stifler, Jr.
1st Lt. J. M. McKevey
2nd Lt. P. H. Nast
2nd Lt. M. D. Jones
Capt. R. R. McKnight, Jr.
Capt. A. S. Thomas
2nd Lt. R. D. Johnson
2nd Lt. E. L. Melton
2nd Lt. C. E. Ryden
2nd Lt. A. W. Hill
1st Lt. J. H. Nolf, Jr.
1st Lt. J. L. Fleming
2nd Lt. C. V. Gross
2nd Lt. L. D. Sharrett

1st Lt. D. L. Shoup

Capt. R. D. Thompson, Jr.

1st Lt. W. Minto

1st Lt. H. M. Johnson

1st Lt. H. G. Haines

1st Lt. L. E. Rubin

1st Lt. F. M. Lutze

1st Lt. L. J. Jannette

Capt. G. W. Smith

2nd Lt. H. G. Bear

man

1st Lt. J. J. Thompson, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. D. Johnson

1st Lt. R. W. Strader

2nd Lt. R. W. Manske

2nd Lt. R. J. Friel

Capt. P. E. Herb

2nd Lt. R. H. Reynolds

1st Lt. K. L. Knoll

1st Lt. J. P. Harper

2nd Lt. J. H. Hutchison

1st Lt. R. W. Nelson

1st Lt. J. W. Joyce

1st Lt. W. H. F. Julian

(Continued on Next Page)

1st Lt. R. M. Alexander

Capt. P. R. Aragon

Maj. C. H. Swift, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. D. Dorch

2nd Lt. C. E. McGraw

Capt. R. Seitzer

1st Lt. C. E. Hudson

Maj. L. L. Alfred

1st Lt. J. A. Boniface

1st Lt. A. E. Trepasier

2nd Lt. C. H. Parsiola

Capt. P. E. Herb

2nd Lt. R. H. Reynolds

1st Lt. K. L. Knoll

1st Lt. J. P. Harper

2nd Lt. J. H. Hutchison

1st Lt. R. W. Nelson

1st Lt. J. W. Joyce

1st Lt. W. H. F. Julian

(Continued on Next Page)

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DIVISION OF
GENERAL MOTORS

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Capt. R. J. Hearn
2nd Lt. A. G. Hedley
1st Lt. A. Neckes
1st Lt. J. F. Woods
1st Lt. R. O. Provan
1st Lt. H. B. Brevard,
jr.
1st Lt. C. P. Forsbach
1st Lt. R. W. Redding
1st Lt. H. L. Buch-
anan
Capt. B. W. McCray
1st Lt. R. L. Crabe
Capt. B. D. McCamp-
bell
1st Lt. R. B. Arm-
strong, Jr.
Capt. G. E. Sallie
2nd Lt. A. M. Boo
2nd Lt. L. Robinson,
jr.
1st Lt. C. A. Bryant
2nd Lt. H. Sauter
Capt. J. V. Taylor, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. L. Pod-
breger
1st Lt. C. H. Reed
1st Lt. A. Carrico, III
1st Lt. A. G. Stevens
2nd Lt. C. A. Jones,
jr.
1st Lt. R. T. Richter
1st Lt. G. F. Gardner
Capt. P. J. Thomas

PRISONERS OF WAR—GERMANY

2nd Lt. Edward J. Chojnowski
1st Lt. G. F. Miller
2nd Lt. J. H. Crotty
1st Lt. G. W. Epper-
son
1st Lt. J. R. McCor-
mick
1st Lt. A. J. Burkhart,
jr.
2nd Lt. E. V. Creel
2nd Lt. R. E. Jones
1st Lt. A. J. Davis
1st Lt. J. W. Rose
2nd Lt. C. F. Devilin
2nd Lt. F. G. Dutton,
jr.
1st Lt. R. C. Butler
2nd Lt. A. E. Stone
Capt. E. A. Stanulis
1st Lt. J. J. Rosacker
1st Lt. N. Sachnowits
Capt. R. L. Alford
2nd Lt. R. E. Sim-
mons
2nd Lt. B. Epstein
2nd Lt. W. H. Brown
2nd Lt. G. E. Freeman
1st Lt. G. H. Robbins
2nd Lt. M. M. Skog-
lund
Lt. Col. R. W. Ripple
1st Lt. E. W. Owens
2nd Lt. R. W. Bleiber
1st Lt. M. S. Bender
2nd Lt. E. B. Patter-
son
1st Lt. R. Woodard
1st Lt. G. S. Arm-
strong
Capt. T. C. Perry
2nd Lt. W. C. Sellers,
jr.
1st Lt. M. R. Robin-
son
1st Lt. R. V. Winkler
1st Lt. J. H. De
France
1st Lt. E. J. Lopacki
2nd Lt. W. S. Weber
2nd Lt. D. H. Dennis,
jr.
1st Lt. A. G. Jellinek
Major H. R. Bookstrom
1st Lt. T. J. Mona-
ghan
1st Lt. R. D. Collier
Capt. C. W. Gibbons
1st Lt. E. W. Owens
Capt. J. P. Horn
2nd Lt. W. H. Grant
2nd Lt. J. G. Schan-
slein, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. Ross
1st Lt. L. D. Burns
1st Lt. R. F. Hawtin
1st Lt. F. J. Mosch-
berger
2nd Lt. H. A. Skublak
Capt. H. W. Baldwin
FO. G. W. Juneau
2nd Lt. R. F. Hewitt
2nd Lt. E. R. Kearney
2nd Lt. H. D. McFad-
den
1st Lt. C. R. Stiff
1st Lt. R. W. Hakala
FO. H. A. Lanigan
1st Lt. LaV. T. Hack-
ing
1st Lt. G. W. Epper-
son
1st Lt. J. L. Waters

Capt. R. E. Spendlove
1st Lt. F. W. Stanley
2nd Lt. R. J. Mc-
Millan
1st Lt. P. Bogdanoff
2nd Lt. D. F. Glad-
ding
2nd Lt. C. Sandoe, Jr.
2nd Lt. S. M. Left-
wich, Jr.
1st Lt. H. E. Taylor
2nd Lt. Donald W.
Schroeder
1st Lt. M. J. O'Dea
2nd Lt. A. T. Gamst
2nd Lt. H. L. Wagner
2nd Lt. I. M. Olson
Capt. R. D. Marts
Capt. J. H. Goggin
2nd Lt. C. P. Ames
1st Lt. S. A. Snyder
2nd Lt. T. P. Cockrell
2nd Lt. E. A. Temkin
1st Lt. L. J. Gillespie
2nd Lt. W. E. Des-
mond
1st Lt. J. B. Crawford
2nd Lt. H. P. Hagen
Capt. R. L. Massey
1st Lt. J. P. Tucker
1st Lt. B. D. Kahn
1st Lt. R. C. Burrows,
jr.
Capt. P. J. Thomas

2nd Lt. J. K. O'Neill
1st Lt. M. S. Bender
2nd Lt. R. H. Birder
2nd Lt. J. T. Castel-
lano
2nd Lt. H. R. De
Mallie
2nd Lt. J. L. Bearman
1st Lt. J. R. Bradley
2nd Lt. T. M. Clark
2nd Lt. G. R. Klare
2nd Lt. W. S. Weber
2nd Lt. R. D. Welsh
1st Lt. A. R. Went-
worth
1st Lt. R. J. Wilks
2nd Lt. M. C. Clyde,
jr.
Maj. W. H. Meadows,
jr.
2nd Lt. R. G. De Groat
Capt. T. G. Brennan,
jr.
Capt. G. R. Johnson
1st Lt. H. W. Kor-
datsky
2nd Lt. J. A. Wilmot
2nd Lt. W. M. Fisher
2nd Lt. D. F. McBride,
jr.
FO. W. A. Becker
2nd Lt. H. L. Bush
Capt. F. R. Lauvets
1st Lt. A. H. Binner
1st Lt. C. H. White
FO. H. M. Yarnes
1st Lt. L. B. Porterie
2nd Lt. N. M. Webber

Sea Service Casualties

(Continued from Page 908)

Maj. M. Folkes, Jr.

WOUNDED
U. S. Navy

Comdr. B. A. Robbins
1st Lt. E. W. Brown
jr.
Lt. Comdr. D. K. Peterson
Lt. Comdr. N. E. Croft

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. F. H. Mullings
Lt. (jg) G. N. Lyon,
jr.
Ens. A. R. White
Ens. P. C. Warren
Ens. J. Verchot
Lt. (jg) R. T. Lewis
Lt. (jg) J. J. Clark
Lt. A. F. Buddington
Lt. W. T. Mallison, Jr.
Ens. R. A. Bernhardt
Ens. R. A. Van Nest,
jr.
Ens. E. O. Roed
Lt. Comdr. H. S. Day
Ens. J. P. Katz

U. S. Marine Corps

Lt. Col. L. E. English
2nd Lt. F. P. Birnbaum
WO. T. Malone
Capt. H. V. Joslin

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

2nd Lt. A. J. B. Conti
2nd Lt. A. J. De Co-
tis
2nd Lt. R. B. Dom-
brosky
1st Lt. W. J. Casow,

1st Lt. R. S. Kelley
2nd Lt. J. Sanzo
1st Lt. D. A. Woodruff
1st Lt. F. H. Bronson
1st Lt. G. C. Baker
2nd Lt. J. P. Torraca,

1st Lt. W. C. Bates
2nd Lt. A. H. Kristo-
ferson
2nd Lt. L. Sokol
2nd Lt. D. H. Pollitt
1st Lt. R. L. Vantine
2nd Lt. F. V. Brown,
jr.

1st Lt. J. B. Minnick
2nd Lt. B. F. Roselle,
jr.
Capt. R. N. Dunlap
Capt. E. M. Norpell
2nd Lt. C. M. Breck-
enridge

1st Lt. W. C. Peter-
son
2nd Lt. M. J. Cooke
2nd Lt. J. R. Whelan
2nd Lt. D. P. Smith,
jr.

1st Lt. H. C. Wood-
ward
1st Lt. W. C. Peter-
son
2nd Lt. M. L. Connally
2nd Lt. F. J. De Lapp
1st Lt. J. J. Eddy
2nd Lt. B. U. Farrell
1st Lt. C. H. Callahan
2nd Lt. R. A. Welke,
jr.

1st Lt. J. K. Wells
1st Lt. D. A. Barry, Jr.
2nd Lt. M. L. Connally
2nd Lt. F. J. De Lapp
1st Lt. J. J. Eddy
2nd Lt. B. U. Farrell
1st Lt. C. H. Callahan
2nd Lt. R. A. Welke,
jr.

1st Lt. H. C. Wood-
ward
1st Lt. R. B. Gooden
1st Lt. V. H. Miller
1st Lt. J. M. Fogarty
2nd Lt. J. H. Fair-
clough, III
2nd Lt. K. H. Eras-
mus

Capt. C. H. Schofield
2nd Lt. J. H. Leims
2nd Lt. J. M. Johnson,
jr.

1st Lt. C. H. Callahan
2nd Lt. R. A. Cavallini
Capt. Q. H. Joy
1st Lt. W. H. Barber

1st Lt. O. J. Morel
Capt. R. M. Martin

1st Lt. H. F. Cham-
bers
Capt. B. S. Jones
1st Lt. J. B. Myers
2nd Lt. G. L. Upston
1st Lt. C. A. Anderson,
jr.
FO. S. Fasan
2nd Lt. P. L. Carroll
1st Lt. A. E. Bradley
1st Lt. R. E. Weber
1st Lt. C. L. Weeks
2nd Lt. F. R. Masters
2nd Lt. G. R. Far-
thing
1st Lt. R. P. Umhoefer
1st Lt. J. L. Eisner
2nd Lt. C. K. Beers
Lt. Col. W. E. Bare,
jr.
Maj. W. H. Meadows,
jr.
2nd Lt. R. G. De Groat
Capt. T. G. Brennan,
jr.
Capt. G. R. Johnson
1st Lt. H. W. Kor-
datsky
2nd Lt. J. A. Wilmot
2nd Lt. W. M. Fisher
1st Lt. A. J. Walter-
sheid
2nd Lt. H. R. Dickin-
son, Jr.
2nd Lt. D. B. Barnett
2nd Lt. C. R. Parker
2nd Lt. J. A. Bryan
1st Lt. L. L. Leib-
brand

MISSING
U. S. Navy

Lt. Comdr. Conde L. Lt. B. P. Seaman
Raquet
Lt. Comdr. D. F. White

U. S. Naval Reserve

Ens. D. S. Adams
Lt. (jg) R. H. Fraser
Lt. (jg) A. Basmajian
Ens. J. A. McCann
Lt. E. B. Kneissel
Lt. (jg) E. W. Pier-
son, Jr.

III

Ens. W. W. Reynolds,
jr.
Ens. G. L. Anderson
Lt. (jg) J. N. Molitor
Lt. M. J. Marcussen,
jr.

Lt. E. E. Lieze
Ens. C. A. Ray
Lt. (jg) R. S. Gowdy
Lt. D. S. Harris
Ens. H. C. Forberg
Ens. R. N. Lorenzen
Lt. N. W. Sandier

Lt. E. C. Weide-
mueller
Ens. C. H. Brown
2nd Lt. E. R. Cohen
Lt. Comdr. H. M. Mc-
Gaughey
Lt. (jg) D. W. Burton
Lt. T. F. Wilson
Lt. (jg) D. K. Bright

Lt. M. C. Wonn

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. J. R. Johnston
1st Lt. J. S. Schnorf
1st Lt. J. B. Chumbris
2nd Lt. J. Crowley
Lt. (jg) G. M. L. Costner

*Previously reported missing.
†Previously reported wounded.
‡Previously reported prisoner of war.

U. S. War Roundup

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 301, 5 April—Pacific Area: The LCI (G)
474 was lost in the Iwo Jima area as the re-
sult of enemy action.

CINCPAC

No. 321, 4 April—The East Coast of Okinawa
Island from Yaka in the north to Kuba Town
in the south was brought under the control
of the Tenth Army on 4 April. Elements of
the Marine Third Amphibious Corps pushing
north and east simultaneously established
their front line on the Isthmus of Okinawa
about 3,000 to 4,000 yards north of Ishikawa
and captured all sections of the east coast in
their zone of action. In the south, the XXIV
Army Corps advanced steadily and at night-
fall were holding a line between Uchi Tomari
on the West Coast, Kamiyama in the center
of the island, and a point just north of Na-
kagusuka on the east coast.

Aircraft from a carrier task group com-
manded by Rear Adm. Frederick C. Sherman,
USN, attacked aircraft, airfields, and other
installations in the Amami Group on 3 April.
No. 322, 5 April—Our troops in both the
northern and southern sectors of Okinawa
continued to advance on 5 April. By 1800 on
that date, Marines of the Third Amphibious
Corps had moved forward generally 8,000 to
9,000 yards on Isthmus, the southern end of
their line being in the neighborhood of
Kin Town. Japanese opposition in the
north continued to be ineffective. Army troops
in the south made advances up to about 3,000
yards. In this sector, elements of the XXIV
Army Corps moved into areas organized for
defense by the enemy and at nightfall resis-
tance to the advance was increasing.

Organization for military government in the
area of Okinawa under our control has been
established and is functioning satisfactorily.
About 9,000 civilians have surrendered to our
forces. Considerable stocks of enemy food-
stuff have been captured and are available
for civilian use.

No. 323, 6 April—By late afternoon on 6
April Hellcat and Corsair fighters from two
fast carrier task groups of the U. S. Pacific
Fleet commanded by Rear Admirals Frederick
C. Sherman and J. J. Clark, USN, had shot
down about 150 enemy aircraft which were at-
tempting to attack fleet surface units in the
area of the Ryukyu. Some ships of our forces
received minor damage but all remain fully
operational.

No. 324, 7 April—On 6 and 7 April the enemy
attempted strong counterattacks against our
forces operating in the vicinity of Okinawa.

During the late afternoon and evening of
6 April, a large force of enemy aircraft at-
tacked our ships and shore installations in the
vicinity of Okinawa. One hundred sixteen of
these enemy aircraft were destroyed—55 by
our fighters and the remainder by our anti-
aircraft fire. The attacking enemy aircraft
pressed their attacks in with desperation and
succeeded in sinking three of our destroyers and
damaging several destroyers and smaller
ships.

(Continued on Next Page)



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U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Preceding Page)

craft. No larger fleet units were hit.

Early on 7 April, Navy Search Aircraft of Fleet Air Wing One sighted an enemy surface force which had left the Inland Sea and passing south of Kyushu had headed into the East China Sea. The force included the large battleship Yamato the most powerful ship left in the Japanese Navy, an Agano class light cruiser, one other small light cruiser or large destroyer, and a number of destroyers. A fast carrier task force commanded by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher steamed toward the enemy at high speed and during the middle of the day brought the Japanese Force under air attack.

Our carrier aircraft which had destroyed 245 enemy aircraft on 6 April, met no opposition over the Japanese ships but did meet heavy antiaircraft fire. At a point about 50 miles southwest of Kyushu they sank the Yamato, the light Agano class cruiser, the small cruiser and three destroyers. Three other destroyers were left burning. About three destroyers escaped from this attack.

The Yamato was hit by at least eight torpedoes and eight heavy bombs. All the enemy ships were heavily strafed with rockets and machine guns.

Our carriers lost seven aircraft in this action. During minor contact on 7 April, they and their aircraft shot down 30 enemy aircraft. The task groups participating were commanded by Rear Admirals F. C. Sherman, USN, A. W. Radford, USN, G. F. Bogan, USN, and J. J. Clark, USN.

No. 325, 7 April—The Marine Third Amphibious Corps continued to drive northward against negligible enemy resistance on the Ishikawa Isthmus of Okinawa on 7 April. By noon of that date, the Marines had advanced about 3,000 yards to the vicinity of Nago Town on the west coast and Ora Bay on the east coast. The XXIV Army Corps in the south was moving through difficult terrain in which the enemy is fortified behind an extensive system of strong points, pillboxes, blockhouses and trenches.

No. 326, 8 April—On the afternoon of 7 April the XXIV Army Corps drove into heavily defended terrain in the southern sector of Okinawa and captured the villages of Uchitemari and Kaniku. The enemy resisted stubbornly from numerous pillboxes and blockhouses which are emplaced to take full advantage of the broken terrain. In the north, Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps continued to move northward rapidly against negligible opposition.

No. 327, 9 April—About half of Motobu

Peninsula was brought under U. S. control by Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps on Okinawa on 9 April. A general advance of 3,000 to 4,000 yards was made during the day against opposition which continued to be scattered and ineffective. Advance elements of the Third Corps on Ishikawa Isthmus were reported in the vicinity of Kushibaru Town.

The XXIV Army Corps made small local gains in the southern sector against enemy opposition which continued to be heavy.

No. 328, 10 April—After beating off two

small counterattacks on Motobu Peninsula on the evening of 9 April, Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps on Okinawa continued their advance on 10 April, moving their lines generally about 2,000 yards westward to the Manna pier on the south and Unten Bay on the north. Enemy submarine pens at Unten Bay and other installations were captured. On Ishikawa Isthmus Marines moved northward to the vicinity of Tsuwa Village.

The XXIV Army Corps in the southern sector of the Okinawa battle continued to meet

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April 14, 1945

stubborn enemy resistance along its entire front. At 1800 on 10 April here were no substantial changes in the lines.

Elements of the XXIV Army Corps landed on Tsugen Island about ten miles off the east coast of Okinawa on the morning of 10 April

(Please turn to Page 1016)

For Her

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which has saddened the Nation and the Allied and liberated peoples of the world, will not change in any respect the relations of the United Nations nor modify the objectives he had moved to attain. This is the pledge of President Truman; it is likewise the pledge of the leaders of our Allies. There will be no let up in our military operations in Germany, nor those which are being executed or planned in connection with Japan. Unconditional surrender will continue to be the requirement from our enemies, Allied unity in its achievement will be cultivated, and the establishment of the post-war peace and security system, which was the President's dream, will be pressed even more vigorously than when he was the living head of the Nation.

It is true that President Truman is not familiar with the details of his predecessor's conversations and agreements with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, and with the leaders of other nations, but he has kept far better informed on developments than is generally realized. He has been a White House confidant since he entered the Senate and particularly since he was selected for the Vice Presidency, and has had numerous talks with Former Secretary of State Hull and Secretary Stettinius. Moreover, it is his purpose to make no changes in the Cabinet, and certainly none in the High Military and Naval command. Thus he will have the benefit of the accurate knowledge and advice of all these officials. In short, the war will progress in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives as if Mr. Roosevelt were still at the head of the Government.

There are important matters which doubtless will require an early conference between the new President and Messrs. Churchill and Stalin. Since the heart of Mr. Roosevelt was set upon the organization of the peace and security system, the San Francisco Convention at which it will be created will not be postponed. More than ever, those close to Mr. Truman believe that the task of forming this system should be performed as a monument to his predecessor. In connection with this task, there will be many questions which will require solution. For instance, Mr. Roosevelt believed that the principle of the sovereign equality of nations should be preserved by each casting one vote in the proposed Assembly of the system, and in order to establish this principle he first accepted an equality of three votes for the United States with Russia in order to offset the six votes claimed by Great Britain, and then announced that the United States would be content with a single vote. This decision rallied all the smaller countries behind him, and placed Messrs. Churchill and Stalin in a position where they would have to relinquish their multiple votes or face the opposition of the vast majority of the members of the United Nations. Mr. Roosevelt was most anxious that Poland should be represented in the San Francisco Convention, and used his skill to promote the formation of a broad provisional Government for that country in order that an invitation might be extended to it. He was concerned about France and desirous that it should resume its old important place in the Council of Nations, and supported its claim to a section of the Rhineland and to participation in the Allied Control of Germany. He deemed it necessary for the peace of the world that the United States should cooperate with Russia and Great Britain in establishing democratic Governments in the smaller European States and preserving order therein. As the Yalta agreements further prove, he believed that Germany should be treated with the harshness which its murderous deeds demanded, and that it should be so shorn of the implements of war and the means to provide them that never again would it disturb world peace; and he entertained the same view as to Japan. Time and time again, he supported and aided the Chung King Government as the Government of China, realizing that the opposition it offered to Japan was helpful to the cause of the United Nations.

With all these measures, President Truman has been in sympathy, and the policies he will pursue will accord with them. He will maintain the same intimacy of relations with Great Britain because of the indissoluble way in which the interests of the two nations are intermingled. He will cultivate Russia with the same assiduity that Mr. Roosevelt did, because of the necessity of her aid not only in Europe but in the Far East. In short, the Roosevelt policies will continue to be carried out with no change in order that the United Nations may have victory and the world peace. While there is universal mourning for the President, the war is proceeding. With the Red Armies under General Zhukov about to drive from their Oder River line toward Berlin and with the American Armies rolling in the same direction, the question of which national force shall first enter Berlin, or whether contingents shall occupy the enemy capital simultaneously, is intriguing military minds in Washington. There may be competition on this matter on the part of the commanders of the several coordinated campaigns, but there is none between the Governments. The latter are anxious to finish the job as speedily as possible. Whichever Army arrives at the City will be hailed for its achievement. However, that Army could not have won to its goal without the coordinated advance of all the Forces, and, therefore, the glory for the occupation must be shared by all of them. It is acknowledged that it would be expressive of the unity which has existed between the Big Four, if France be included, should the commanders agree when Berlin is invested, for troops representing each of them to participate in the final assault. More than this as Berlin is to be the seat of the Allied control commission for Germany, although it lies within the zone assigned to Russian administration, simultaneous attack and occupation would cause the conquered people to understand that though that commission will be made up of the commanding Generals of the Armies of occupation, its orders in the post-war period will be those of all its members and cannot be modified by pressure in behalf of the special interest of the country of any one of them. That after Berlin is captured, there will be a joint demonstration of the power of the Big Four is in prospect, and indeed is necessary, since, as their resistance has proven, the only force the Germans respect is that of military might. Moreover, the city will be districeted between the four powers, and thus any clashes between its occupying troops will be avoided.

Meanwhile, as the Armies converge toward the same point, innumerable questions are arising as a result of the contacts already made in the air and soon to be made upon the ground. With these questions, General Marshall is having to concern himself, and they are being disposed of in accordance with plans made by him and his General Staff and concerted with our Allies in anticipation of their development. Those of immediate moment impend upon the meeting of the American and British Armies with the Russians in the East, and they will occur when the Russian Armies marching through Austria and Czecho-Slovakia link up with our Armies. It is the

story of coalitions—that of the Napoleonic wars and that of World War I are in point—that as victory approaches, political interests sharpen. Thus at this stage of the German conquest, the Russian press is printing reports contrasting the "easy" advance of the American Armies with the hard and difficult resistance the Russians are encountering on the Oder and at Vienna and other places in Austria. Yet our casualty lists are proof of what we have suffered, and doubtless the Russians will find once they have broken through the Oder line they will be able to move with the same rapidity that our troops are doing and with fewer losses. Here as in connection with the early capture of Berlin, it is the coordination of the forces destroying the enemy Armies that is responsible for the quickness with which we have moved, and with which the Russians moved through Hungary into Austria, and now are marching across Austria into Bavaria and into Czecho-Slovakia.

Strategically, the capture of Vienna by the Russians and the prospect of their early occupation of all of Austria, have an importance which cannot be overestimated. Recognition of the political as well as military importance of this country was demonstrated when it was annexed to the Reich by Hitler in March 1938, and when at the instance of Secretary Hull the Big Three at Moscow in November 1943, decreed the annexation null and void, and expressed the wish to see it reestablished as free and independent. It was in accordance with the decisions of Yalta that the Red Armies advanced into the country from Hungary. In sole occupation, the Russians will be in control until the Big Four adjust the matter of the government. President Roosevelt had not intended that American forces should have more than representation in Austria, but since the Yalta conference and the assignment of southern Germany as our zone of occupation, it became evident that larger American participation in its affairs would be necessary. This arose from the realization of the community of interests which exists between Austria and the region it will garrison. What makes the extent of our participation difficult of determination is the fact that the people who were promised greater consideration if they contributed to the expulsion of the Germans, have failed to give the help the Russians expected, and the latter, therefore, feel they are under no obligation to give them freedom as quickly as had been contemplated. France, Yugoslavia and Great Britain also are keenly interested in the future of Austria. The expectation is that eventually it will be recognized as independent, but meanwhile Russian influence will predominate, and there is thus the possibility that another satellite state will be added to the Soviet system.

Spain finally has taken the step promised several weeks ago of rupturing relations with Japan. It is expected this will have some influence upon South American sentiment and upon Tokyo, which more and more is being isolated. The ostensible reason for the rupture was the treatment Spanish citizens and interests in Manila suffered under the Japanese, although General Franco, it is recalled, was one of the first to recognize Japan's conquest of the Philippines. Hitler's Government continues to be represented at Madrid, but the chances are that as its end nears, Franco will break relations with it.

Army Ground Forces—Newly assigned officers at this headquarters include Lt. Col. George H. Chapman, Jr., Infantry, assigned to the Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. Glen I. Epperson, CAV, Ground Requirements Section; Lt. Col. Thomas J. Rogers, CAV, Ground G-1 Section; and Capt. Elmer F. Myers, FA, Ground G-1 Section.

INFANTRY SCHOOL—More than thousand combat veterans from Europe and the Pacific have arrived at the School to begin training for the War Bond-selling show, "Here's Your Infantry," which will tour the nation in the Seventh War Loan.

Recent additions to the faculty of the School include: Lt. Col. Norman K. Jackson, Capts. Hugh S. McChesney and James Christensen, Jr., and 1st Lt. Wallace C. Hutchinson and Vernon C. Hoyt in the Weapons Section; Capt. John R. Stretcher in the Secretary's Office; Capt. James T. Cowan in the General Section; Capt. Bruce W. Minnick in the Operations Office; and 2nd Lts. Robert L. McConaughy and James W. Lambert in Communications.

Col. Oliver M. Barton of the Tactical Section, and 1st Lt. Stephen V. Lines, III of Weapons Section, have left the School for other assignments.

From the Secretary's Office, Lt. Col. Linwood D. McClure has been transferred to the Tactical Section, and Capt. John R. Stretcher to the Weapons Section. Lt. Col. Alston Grimes, formerly in the Weapons Section, is now in the Secretary's Office.

ARMORED CENTER—Lt. Gen. Sir William Dobbie, Commander of the heroic Malta garrison which withstood the fury of 2,300 Axis air raids in two years, was the guest of Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott in a tour of Fort Knox, Ky., installations recently.

Fort Knox winners in the national Army Arts Contest were announced recently. In oil painting, first place went to Pvt. Quiller F. Scott, ARTC, for his painting "Vagabond." In the water color class, Cpl. Davis F. Klein, Armored School, took first with "And There Were Only Three." A drawing by Sgt. Michael P. Kobasuk, ARTC, placed first in its class, and in photography, the winner was Pfc. Rosalie E. Goddard, of the post WAC detachment.

Col. Chen Chien-Chung and Col. Chang Chia-Shang, Assistant Military Attachés of the Chinese embassy in Washington, D. C., inspected Fort Knox installations recently as part of a nationwide tour of military posts in the United States.

Maj. Stanley N. Murphy has been assigned to Headquarters, Armored Center, as Assistant Training and Inspection Officer. Major Murphy served overseas with the U. S. First Army.

ARMORED SCHOOL—Recent additions to the staff and faculty were announced as follows by the office of Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, Commandant: Lt. Col. Aldon M. Hoffman, Tactics Department; Capt. Wallace G. Foreman, Officer Candidate School; 1st Lt. Spencer C. Ridgway, 2nd Lt. James O. Hart and 2nd Lt. Louis M. Buckles, Gunnery Department; 1st Lt. William L. Sweeten and WOJG Eugene A. Richardson, Tank Department; and 2nd Lt. Wesson W. Bartlett, Training Group.

TANK DESTROYER SCHOOL—Lt. Col. R. P. Miller, Maj. S. P. McFerrin, Maj. W. D. Wise and 1st Lt. D. D. Decourcy from The Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., visited this headquarters recently to observe instruction.

Capt. G. F. Kunkle, TD representative at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., visited the TD School in connection with TD instruction, tactics and employment.

Maj. F. M. Clark and Lt. Col. J. S. Lawrence from Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Ala., visited the TD School recently in connection with instruction and training.

Maj. F. D. Hitchcock of the TD Officers' Candidate School, Fort Knox, Ky., visited this headquarters on matters relative to the TD Officer Candidate School program.

CAVALRY SCHOOL—Tactics of air supply for ground forces were vividly illustrated recently at the Seven Mile School, Fort Riley Reservation, to personnel of the 15th and 16th Officers' Pack Courses, as a demonstration of a vital supply agency

now in active use overseas.

Held in co-ordination with the Department of Horsemanship and three C-47 transports from the 1st Troop Carrier Command, Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind., the problem consisted of the dropping from the air of approximately 12,000 pounds of cargo which, upon arrival on the ground, was retrieved by the "recovery" detail, from the Department of Horsemanship, and in turn, loaded on pack mules for transportation.

Lt. Col. Charles J. Hodge, of the staff and faculty, has been appointed Acting Chief, Department of Tactics. Colonel Hodge returned to this country in January after 39 months of active service overseas, and is a veteran of the African, Italian and French campaigns.

Maj. Robert C. Barry, of the staff and faculty, has been appointed Chief of the Department of Reproduction.

Maj. Joe N. Frazer, has been released from assignment with the staff and faculty.

1st Lt. Monroe M. Richardson, has been released from assignment with the staff and faculty, and is assigned to the Tank Destroyer School, at Camp Hood, Tex. He will report for duty with the Field Printing Plant upon arrival.

2nd Lt. Robert J. Lipschutz, School Troops, has reported to the Commandant of the School for Personnel Services, Lexington, Va., to attend Class No. 18. Upon completion of the course he will return to Ft. Riley.

Signal Corps—Col. Louis J. Tatom, former Assistant Chief, Personnel and Training Service, in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, has been named director of the Signal Corps Publications Agency at Fort Monmouth. Lt. Col. John F. Rider, deputy director of the Agency, had been serving as acting director.

The Signal Corps has made substantial contributions in devising substitutes for strategic materials needed for signal equipment. A few of the substitutes which have been developed or sponsored by the Signal Corps are: (1) Low grade mica for low voltage capacitor applications; (2) Plastic materials for flashlights and signal lamps and special light projectors; (3) Plastic insulation for wires; (4) Magnesium instead of steel or aluminum or wood in radio chassis, antenna masts and antenna mounts; (5) Plasticized ceramics developed as a substitute for mica in the manufacture of condensers; (6) Plasticized laminated paper and wood fiber in place of plywood; (7) Insulators made of glass instead of certain critically short ceramics; (8) Vibration absorbers, or shock mounts, made of substitutes for rubber; and (9) Meteorological balloons made of substitutes for rubber. The above is only a partial list of "ersatz" achievements by the Signal Corps which were forced by the urgencies of war.

A technical demonstration of new methods by which field wire is laid from airplanes was given recently at Camp Dix, N. J., at which one of the principal speakers was Lt. Col. Roy O. Franzen, Chief of the Wire Section, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Sponsored by the Signal Corps and prime contractors of Signal Corps equipment, a contract adjustment training program for subcontractors is now underway. The program has three phases: The holding of one-day contract adjustment clinics; direct individual training of subcontractors and distribution of contract adjustment literature. Clinics have been held in New York and Chicago and others are scheduled in several eastern and midwestern cities. Plans are also underway for a series of clinics to be held on the West Coast.

Ordnance Department—The results of a recent Ordnance cost survey on eight typical items of artillery materiel covering the past two years, revealed this week by Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, show that the cost of the 240mm howitzer, a weapon weighing \$1,875 pounds, has been cut from \$123,322 in 1943 to \$76,980—a reduction of 38 per cent.

Two years ago the cost of the 155mm gun was \$49,950. By January 1945 the cost had been cut to \$37,393. The 155mm howitzer had been cut from \$29,430 to \$15,180 and the 105mm howitzer from \$12,080 to \$8,494.

Large savings have also been achieved in precision artillery instruments. In 1943 the cost of an antiaircraft height finder was \$23,700. The same instrument today costs \$12,196. The cost of one of the directors for 37mm and 40mm antiaircraft has been reduced by 68 per cent and of an azimuth instrument by 58 per cent.

Marine Corps Women—No consideration is to be given to seniority in effecting promotions of Marine Corps Women's Reserve officers to higher grades, a general women's promotion policy announced by Headquarters states.

The promotion policy provides that advancement from second to first lieutenant will be "en bloc," after examination of record, to fill vacancies created by increases, by promotions and by separations. Advancement to captain and major will be upon report of selection board, approved by the Commandant, which will work from eligible lists established for each grade and each specialty to fill vacancies in the grade and specialty. To "make" the eligible list, the woman officer must have served 12 months in grade. Advancement to lieutenant colonel will be made by selection from

among majors with 12 months' service in grade, specialty not being a factor. Time served under a "spot" appointment will not be counted in computing the 12 months' service in grade. "Spot" promotions will be given sparingly, only one grade at a time, and "only in cases where increased rank is essential to the adequate performance of the duty performed or to be performed," the directive states.

Eligibility for promotion continues regardless of the number of passovers, but if a passed officer is later promoted she will rank after the officers originally junior to her who were promoted during the time she herself was not recommended for advancement.

No fixed period of active service is now required of Marine women applicants for overseas service, provided they meet the other requirements of Letter of Instruction No. 884, Headquarters has ordered. Previously, six months' service, excluding training, was required.

Women's Army Corps—The February-to-May recruiting program for WAC hospital technicians has been completed almost a full month ahead of schedule, the entire initial quota plus an additional 15 per cent authorized in March for expanding Medical Department needs having been met. The recruiting program for hospital technicians has been the most successful so far conducted for the WAC, and in point of time, numbers and qualifications required, one of the most successful recruiting efforts conducted in this war for a single specific type of Army personnel.

Army Air Forces—An electronic control stick for use on heavy four-engined bombers including the B-29 and first installed on the B-24, provides one-hand control. Known as a "formation stick," the control is a pistol-gripped lever about ten inches long mounted with an arm rest beside the pilot. It is free to move in all directions in exactly the same manner as the stick of pursuit aircraft. Through electronic amplification and the servo motors of the control surfaces the stick moves the airplane in the same direction—and in the same proportion—as the stick itself is moved.

Col. John K. Nissley assumed command of the AAF Training Command Radar School, Langley Field, Va., 30 March. He succeeded Col. Raymond R. Brown, who has been given another assignment. Colonel Nissley has appointed Col. Charles B. Overacker, Eighth Air Force combat veteran, as his deputy base commander.

Additional construction in the amount of \$10,020,100 has been authorized at Andrews Field, Camp Springs, Md. The construction is to consist of administration building, bachelor officers' quarters, officer housing, and necessary utilities consisting of roads, sidewalks, automobile parking areas, electrical distributing system, water and sewers; new north and south runway, necessary taxiways, parking apron, extension of existing runways, and necessary dust and erosion control measures.

A three-year survey made public 7 April by the Air Transport Association of America states that airlines of the United States have flown more than two and one-half billion passenger miles on overseas war routes, have rung up 600,000,000 ton miles in transporting war cargo and have performed a signal role in the prosecution of the war. Passenger miles flown by airlines under contract with ATC and NATS on overseas routes, 1942-1944, total 2,581,908,900. Ton miles flown in carrying cargo to foreign theaters of war, 608,137,283.

TRAINING COMMAND—A six-year summary of the mass production of individually trained manpower for the AAF, made public by Training Command Headquarters 9 April, shows that training of American fliers reached a peak during 1944, following a similar 1943 peak in the training of AAF technicians. The statistics, expressed in terms of "courses successfully completed," show that in the six years, 1939 through 1944, the Training Command's flying and technical schools produced 184,394 pilots, 48,274 navigators, 41,408 bombardiers and 264,608 aerial gunners.

AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND—Brig. Gen. George H. Beverly, Air Inspector for ATSC since October, 1944, has been appointed commanding general of the San Antonio ATSC at Kelly Field, Tex.

Through the joint efforts of the Readjustment and Supply Division of the ATSC, the Treasury Department, representatives of the aircraft and rubber industries and the Office of the Rubber Bureau of WFB, a plan has been evolved for the disposition of surplus mechanical rubber goods. The surplus has resulted from such factors as design and engineering changes, obsolescence and production revisions dictated by changing war requirements.

Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, ATSC deputy director, states that during intensive early efforts civilian personnel reached a peak of 300,000 in 1943. In a continual attempt to reduce both military and civilian personnel the latter have now been re-

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duced to a little over 200,000. Two-thirds of all military personnel permanently stationed in the Command are disqualified for overseas service, General Meyers said, and steps are being taken to make the rest available for foreign duty.

VETERANS PLACEMENT PROGRAM—The first six honorably discharged veterans have been graduated from technical courses at Colorado Springs Vocational School under the Second Air Force's veterans placement program and assigned to skilled maintenance jobs at Second Air Force bases. Circumstances made it possible to place all at bases of their own choice, which is an announced policy of the plan. Designed to relieve acute manpower shortages at Second Air Force installations and offer veterans the opportunity of learning a trade while being paid, the program is in the process of broad adoption.

I TROOP CARRIER COMMAND—With the disclosure that Curtiss C-46 planes were used to drop paratroopers across the Rhine 27 March, Brig. Gen. William D. Old, commanding general of the I Troop Carrier Command, announced that the C-46 is becoming the standard aircraft for all combat Troop Carrier operations. In this country future Troop Carrier replacements will be trained for the C-46. Units going overseas recently have been equipped entirely with that plane. Transition training has also been given many units overseas. Carrying 36 paratroopers—18 more than the C-47, or 8,000 pounds of cargo, the C-46 has had double jump doors cut in the fuselage to permit the larger paratroop load to land more closely together.

WAR FRONTS—AAF pilots, navigators and mechanics suddenly found themselves fighting as infantrymen 3 April when they joined with ground forces and cut to pieces a desperate, well-planned counterattack on an American airstrip by 400 Japanese survivors of the battle of Iwo Jima. Bodies of 333 of the enemy were counted and 18 were captured.

The Fifth Air Force, Philippine Islands, reports that two men of the Fifth Air Force Troop Carrier Command have piled up a total of 711 aerial missions into combat zones, believed to be a combined record for this type of flying. They are T. Sgt. William D. Pierce, with 411 combat missions and a total of 1,500 combat hours, and Sgt. Robert C. Auld, with 300 missions and 1,250 hours.

Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commanding general of the 15th Air Force, on 1 April congratulated all units of his command on their record breaking month of March in which they flew their greatest number of sorties and dropped their greatest tonnage of bombs.

Fighters of the 15th Fighter Command, 15th Air Force, 31 March had their most successful day of the year, scoring 35 aerial victories and destroying 57 locomotives in strafing and sweeping operations over Austria, Bavaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Hitting Germany with the largest forces and greatest tonnage in its history, Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Eighth Air Force in March sent out an average of about 1,500 planes per day and dropped an average of 100 tons of bombs per hour.

Col. John M. McCulloch has assumed command of the Eighth Air Force Service Command, succeeding Col. James F. Early, who has returned to another assignment in the United States.

Fighter-bombers of Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg's Ninth Air Force battled more than 150 enemy fighters in central Germany 2 April, destroying 17 in the air and three on the ground, while making a long penetration of the Reich to within a hundred miles of Marshal Koniev's Red Army.

More than 220 B-26 Marauders and A-26 Invaders of the Ninth Air Force 3 April struck through clouds at two railway yards on lines leading from Paderborn to the north and east. The bombers used instruments and results were largely unobserved. The attacks were designed to delay the reported movement of German troops from Holland to central Germany.

Naval Aeronautics—Comdr. Robert E. Hess, USN, has assumed command of Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ellington Field, Fla., relieving Lt. Comdr. Phillip A. Tague, Jr., USN, skipper for the past 15 months. Commander Hess served aboard the Hornet from her commissioning in 1941 until she was sunk in the Battle of Santa Cruz in October, 1942. Commander Hess was in command of the Air Center at Esperito Santo for five months prior to his return to the United States in January.

Comdr. Robert A. Rosasco, USN, former commander of patrol squadrons in the Atlantic and Pacific who has had combat and patrol duty almost continuously since the beginning of the war, has reported to the Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola, Fla., as prospective commanding officer of Whiting Field auxiliary air station succeeding Cmdr. S. L. Mead, USN, who will shortly be detached. Commander Rosasco participated in the invasion of Eniwetok, Saipan, and Palau as commander of AVP-24, the Chincoteague. Other commands during the war include VS-1D1 which was engaged in anti-submarine work in the Atlantic, and VP-44, a patrol squadron in the South Pacific.

Navy flying boats equipped with JATO—jet assisted take-off—were able to take off from the rough waters at Iwo Jima before the island's airfield were operative and fly important protective searches to within 100 miles of the Empire. A conventional take-off in the water and wind conditions at Iwo Jima would have sprung the hull of any plane. JATO halved the take-off time for the big two-motor Martin Mariner flying boats, reducing greatly the stress on the aircraft.

Mortar shells were still raking the beaches when the first Mariner landed off Iwo Jima. One plane was hit by shrapnel the first night. However, in the initial week of operations the Mariners made 43 jet assisted take-offs without damaging a plane or injuring a man. Nineteen Jap ships were spotted that week. Lt. Comdr. James A. Masterson, USN, commander of the Mariner squadron which operated at Iwo Jima, made the first take-off there. His squadron was the first equipped with JATO.

A perfectly executed attack by 10 Hellcat fighter planes, which sank a Jap light carrier in Yokohama harbor during the second day of the historic February strikes against the Japanese homeland, climaxed the combat tour of Navy Carrier Air Group Eighty-one, which has returned to the United States for leave and reassignment. Personally led by the air group skipper, Comdr. Frederick J. Brush, USN, the 10-plane strike scored seven direct hits with 500-pound bombs on the hapless enemy carrier. For good measure, they also hit the crippled vessel with five rockets. Participating in the attack on the carrier and scoring bomb hits were Lt. Elbert H. English, USNR, Lt. Max E. Rohe, USNR, Lt. Redfield H. Mattox, USNR, Lt. (jg) Paul J. Wahlstrom, USNR, Ens. Donald A. Boese, USNR, and Ens. Jack M. Lattin, USNR. Lt. (jg) William A. Grant, Jr., USNR, scored three rocket hits on the water line of the carrier, and Lt. (jg) Thomas E. Bourdon, USNR, scored two.

Leading fighter pilot of Eighty-one is Lt. (jg) Hugh V. Sherrill, USNR, with a total of six Japs shot down and two more probably destroyed. His wingman, Ens.

John P. Murray, Jr., USNR, shot down two. Lt. Comdr. Harvey P. Lanham, USN, skipper of Fighting Eighty-one, directed the first large strike sent over Tokyo the afternoon of 16 Feb.

Iwo Jima appeared to be a barren, deserted rock from the air, without a Jap in sight. But when the first bombing attack by Navy Composite Squadron Eighty-one started, intense antiaircraft fire spewed from every cave and crevice and riddled four of the eight torpedo planes making the run. Three of the crippled planes made it back aboard the squadron's escort aircraft carrier. The fourth crashed into the ocean, but the pilot and crew were saved. Composite Eighty-one is returning to the United States for leave and re-assignment after nearly seven months of action aboard an escort aircraft carrier in the Pacific. Under command of Lt. Comdr. William B. Morton, USN, the squadron participated in ten actions, including the Leyte, Luzon, and Iwo Jima invasions, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT—Flying 20 scheduled trips into the Pacific and two test hops, the Mars, world's largest flying boat, shattered all previous records for monthly operations in March on its regular Naval Air Transport Service run from Alameda, Calif., to Pearl Harbor. The 72-ton flying boat carried a total of 419,332 pounds of cargo and 473 high-priority military passengers during its 290.3 scheduled hours of flying. In addition, a full crew of 13 and two trainees were carried on all regular flights. The two other test hops consumed an additional three hours and 12 minutes. Thus the Mars had the impressive utilization total of 9.4 hours per day during March, a record high per diem use for trans-oceanic operation of the world's largest flying ship.

Since 18 Jan. 1944, when the Mars began its regular schedule for N. A. T. S., the giant flying boat has flown a grand total of 124 regular trips (or 62 round trips); carried 2,564,752 pounds of cargo; 2,152 passengers, and covered approximately 270,000 miles.

ARMY NURSE CORPS—Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, who returned to Washington 3 April from a three-month inspection of nurse activities in Europe and North Africa, stated this week that "the nursing service in both theaters is well organized and well administered."

Colonel Blanchfield, accompanied by Maj. Emma E. Vogel, Chief of the Corps of Physical Therapists, and Maj. Helen C. Burns, Chief of Hospital Dietitians, left Washington 25 Jan., visiting England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and North Africa. She went to every American Army area—1st, 3rd, 7th, and 9th in France and Germany, and 5th in Italy, and talked to every chief nurse, as well as thousands of nurses and soldier patients. Morale of both nurses and patients is very high, Colonel Blanchfield said, declaring that she did not hear a single complaint from a casualty, but that most were outspoken in praise of the treatment accorded them.

One source of dissatisfaction among nurses has been their long periods of relatively little activity, and this will be combatted by inauguration of appropriate lectures at indoctrination schools so that new nurses will be told immediately that military service entails long periods of waiting by most personnel. To equalize the nursing burdens, the nurse chief said, a system of assigning nurses from inactive areas to active units on temporary duty has been successfully carried out. Advantage also has been taken of spare time to standardize layouts of hospitals to the nth degree, she said, so that a nurse transferred from one hospital to any other can locate all materiel she needs.

Colonel Blanchfield also took steps to see that each hospital was furnished a "day room" tent for nurses off duty. Because nurses' hours of duty vary, the barracks tents are always occupied by sleeping nurses and are not available to nurses off duty. Officers' clubs did not fill the need of a place where nurses could relax among themselves in an informal atmosphere, mend their clothing, and the like.

The nurse superintendent plans to visit Pacific areas, but probably will wait until the end of the rainy season.

Nurse headquarters has reported that seven nurses have lost their lives as a result of enemy action. More than 100 have lost their lives in line of duty, including deaths in planes and vehicles as well as natural deaths. Sixty-six became prisoners of the Japanese, one of the Germans, but all have been returned to the United States. Thirteen nurses were forced down in enemy territory last year, but were not taken prisoner.

Retention of Pacific Islands

To enable Congress to record its belief that the United States should retain permanent possession and control of the islands in the Pacific taken from the Japanese during the present war, Representative Hebert, La., this week introduced a resolution proposing retention of the islands mandated to Japan after the first World War.

A similar resolution introduced this week by Representative Mahon, La., suggests the retention of all islands designated by the Chief of Staff of Army or the Chief of Naval Operations as necessary for the maintenance of world peace or the defense of the United States, its Territories and Possessions. However, islands formerly owned, mandated to, or occupied by one of the United Nations, and, supposedly, conquered by the Japanese, would be returned to the possession of such a nation as soon as it could cooperate in maintaining the peace of the world, or until arrangements can be made for joint occupation and control of the island.

Gen. Knudsen Returns to Post

Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, having completed his special assignment to organize the Air Technical Service Command of the Army Air Forces, will return to Washington on 1 May to again devote his entire attention to his duties as War Department Director of Production.

During the summer of 1944, General

Knudsen, in addition to his other duties, was assigned a special mission to consolidate the Materiel Command and the Air Service Command of the Army Air Forces into one organization for the purpose of attaining a more efficient performance of the interrelated activities of the two commands. General Knudsen acted as Director of the Command during its organization period and initial stages of operation.

Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, who was General Knudsen's Assistant Director, will assume command of the Air Technical Service Command.

Equal Education Rights for Vets

To provide that attained age of veterans of the present wars shall not be a bar to their being afforded educational and training advantages after discharge or separation from the armed forces, and to remove the application of the G. I. Bill of Rights only to those "whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service, or who desires a refresher or retaining course," Senator Morse, Ore., this week introduced S. 850.

By the provisions of the bill, all veterans, irrespective of their age and of their having had or not having had their education or training interrupted by entering the armed services, would have equal educational rights under the Readjustment Act.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

2nd Lt. Almond E. Fisher, Inf.—Gallantry near Grammont, France.

Pfc. Wilburn K. Ross, Inf.—Turned back nine counter attacks of the German mountain troops.

Distinguished Service Medal

Rear Adm. G. H. Fort, USN—Comdr. of Task Force of Peleliu and Angaur in the Palau Group.

Navy Cross

Comdr. R. M. Davenport, USN—Heroism as Commanding Officer of submarine.

Capt. R. C. Alexander, USN—As CO of a cruiser.

Capt. E. S. Hutchinson, USN—CO of USS Rasher.

Comdr. J. H. Ashley, Jr., USN—CO of submarine.

Comdr. H. G. Munson, USN—CO of submarine.

Lt. Comdr. M. H. Rindskopf, USN—CO of submarine.

Legion of Merit

The War Department announced last week the award of the Legion of Merit to the following:

Maj. Gen. L. D. Clay, USA—Col. R. B. Lincoln, TC, USA—Col. I. V. Hiscock—Col. H. J. Vander Heide, GSC—Lt. Col. G. M. Griswold, Parachute Inf.—Maj. F. W. Herbert, TC—Capt. E. L. McKown, Inf.—M. Sgt. W. W. Elder, Jr., SC—T. Sgt. L. V. Brown, USA—Maj. H. A. Wester, SC—and Capt. R. R. Murray, SC.

The Navy Department last week announced the award of the Legion of Merit to the following:

Rear Adm. A. S. Merrill, USN—Rear Adm. R. A. Ofstie, USN, (GS)—Capt. J. H. Hurff, USN, (GS)—Capt. O. C. Laird, USN—and Capt. L. A. Moebus, USN.

Silver Star

Comdr. T. W. Hogan, USN—Submarine patrol, (GS)

Capt. W. H. Fritsch, USN—Submarine patrol, (GS)

Capt. A. E. Kelselbach, USN—Submarine patrol, (GS)

Lt. Comdr. A. S. Fuhrman, USN—Submarine patrol.

Capt. W. E. Burks, USN—Submarine patrol.

Capt. W. L. Gilman, USN—Submarine patrol.

Capt. A. P. Linthicum, USN—Submarine patrol.

Capt. W. H. Moore, USN—Submarine patrol.

Capt. Miller St. Clair, USN—Submarine patrol.

TMM 1c A. G. Smith, USNR—Rescuing two aviators.

EM 2c J. G. Rogers, USN—Bravery on USS Lexington.

GM 2c W. A. Shelton, USN—Rescuing two aviators.

Lt. J. E. Casey, USN—War patrol.

Lt. (jg) H. A. Bachr, USN—War patrol.

Bronze Star

The Navy Department last week announced the award of the Bronze Star medal to the following:

Rear Adm. F. E. Beatty, USN—Lt. (jg) J. L. Padgett, CEC, USNR—Rear Adm. R. B. Carney, USN—Lt. P. H. Monroe, Jr., USNR—Lt. P. H. Monroe, Jr., USNR—Lt. W. L. Reynolds, USNR, Capt. C. T. McNamara, USNR—Capt. R. E. Wilson, USN—Comdr. J. B. Grady, USN—Comdr. B. Lynch, USN—Comdr. V. C. Turner, USN—Lt. V. R. Bailey, USNR—CFCM W. O. Brakefield, USN—CEM A. C. Pettingill, USN—MM 1c E. L. Shipp, USN.

Distinguished Flying Cross

ACRM M. C. Grinstead, USN—Anti-submarine patrol flight.

Air Medal

The Navy Department announced the award of the Air Medal last week to the following: *AMM 2c C. E. Rakes, USNR—AOM 3c M. S. Heitz, USNR—Gunner G. N. Weston, Jr., USN.

Soldier's Medal

Sgt. C. W. Nevins, USA—Evacuated passengers from burning railroad car.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Capt. N. D. Brantly, USN—Comdr. of Boat Control and Minesweeping Group at Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

CPO W. H. Donnelly, USN—Aboard a U. S. submarine during action in the Pacific.

Letters of Commendation

The Navy Department announced last week the award of letters of commendation to the following:

Comdr. R. C. Alexander, USN—Comdr. J. W. Leverton, Jr., USN—Comdr. E. J. MacGregor, 2d, USN—Lt. E. F. O'Brien, Jr., USN—Lt. (jg) N. W. Petty, USNR—CMM 1c L. F. Irvine, USN—Y 1c J. J. I. Brantley, USN—EM 1c H. J. Clark, USN—RM 1c C. B. Riner, USN—TMM 2c Peter Davichik and TMM 2c J. P. Studley, USN.

*Posthumous award.

Commands MB, Pensacola

Col. E. J. Farrell, USMC, Grand Rapids, Minn., has assumed duties as commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., succeeding Col. Frederick C. Biebush, USMC, who goes to Quantico.

Army and Navy Journal

April 14, 1945

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Admiral King's Report

Following is the continuation from last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the annual report of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations.

IV

Combat Operations

Atlantic-Mediterranean

United States Atlantic Fleet

During the past year the combat operations of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet have been concerned primarily with antisubmarine activities, in coordination with the sea fronties commands. Escort systems in certain trans-Atlantic convoy routes are also the responsibility of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. As was announced in the monthly statements of the President and the Prime Minister, the antisubmarine war has been on a fairly low scale during the past year. The

German submarine force apparently has been engaged in "licking its wounds" after the rough handling it received in 1943. Its operations were badly interfered with by the invasion of the Continent in June, which knocked out many U-boat bases on the French coast and forced the Germans to use bases less conveniently located in Norway and the Baltic. It is assumed that the long period of relative quiescence has been employed for building more effective types of submarines. The possibility of a renewed outbreak of submarine activity must, therefore, be guarded against. The remarks in my previous report as to the necessity for complete secrecy concerning our antisubmarine methods still hold. I consider it of the greatest importance that the material and technique we have developed for dealing with the submarine menace be kept to ourselves until the conclusion of the war, to the end that the Japanese may not be able to apply our antisubmarine methods against our submarines operating in the Pacific.

An important duty of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet has been the maintenance of what might be called a general reserves of battleships, cruisers and other ships needed to

make up a balanced task force. While possibility of a breakout of what was left of the German surface fleet remained, this force was held in readiness to deal with surface raids on Atlantic commerce. From time to time, particularly during the landings in northern and southern France, these ships were assigned first to the invasion of Normandy and then to the Eighth Fleet for the invasion of southern France. With the successful accomplishment of these operations, the need for heavy surface ships in the Atlantic area was reduced, and a large part of this general reserve has been shifted to the Pacific Fleet.

One of the little publicised but valuable tasks of the Atlantic Fleet has been to train for service elsewhere the large number of ships and landing craft built on the Atlantic coast. This has enabled the best use to be made of the facilities on the east coast, and has prevented overcrowding of the congested harbors on the Pacific coast. The same system is used in training patrol plane squadrons, which insofar as is practicable are fully trained in the Atlantic Fleet before being transferred to combat duty in the Pacific. The fact that during the past year some 3,500 ships and craft were "shaken down" in the Atlantic Fleet operational training command indicates the magnitude of these training operations. An important element in this activity is the preparation of new submarines for war, carried on by the Submarine Force of the Atlantic Fleet, and the education of submarine officers and men in the schools at the Submarine Base at New London. The outstanding success of our submarines in the Pacific is in a large measure due to the sound preliminary training they receive in the schools and the school submarines in the Atlantic.

The Atlantic Fleet has worked in close cooperation with the British, Canadian, French, Brazilian and Netherlands Navies. The Brazilians have developed a very efficient anti-submarine force of surface ships and aircraft which, operating as an integrated part of the South Atlantic detachment of the Atlantic Fleet, took its full share of the task of knocking out the German submarine effort directed against the convoy routes of the east coast of South America. Netherlands vessels have continued to serve with distinction in our antisubmarine forces.

United States Naval Forces in Europe—The Normandy Invasion

After a long period of careful planning, the assembly of United States Army and Air forces in Great Britain for the invasion of France began early in 1943. The military organization set up for the cross-channel invasion involved ground, naval and air forces of a number of our Allies. The United States naval contingent was assembled and trained under the Commander Twelfth Fleet (Admiral Stark), who at the appropriate time turned it over to the operational control of the Allied Naval Commander in Chief.

The Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, General (now General of the Army) Dwight D. Eisenhower, arrived in London and assumed command in January 1944. Meanwhile, his three principal subordinates had already been appointed: Allied Naval Commander in Chief, the late Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, RN; Commander in Chief 21st Army Group, General (now Field Marshal) Sir Bernard Montgomery, RA; and Air Commander in Chief, the late Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, RAF.

The success of our amphibious operations in North Africa, Sicily and Italy had demonstrated that, given air and sea superiority, there would be small doubt of our initial success, even against so strongly fortified a coast as northern France. The critical factor was whether, having seized a beachhead, we would be able to supply and reinforce it sufficiently fast to build an army larger than that which the enemy was certain to concentrate against ours. The operation thus had two phases of almost equal importance—the assault and the build-up. In both, the Navy would play a key part.

The Baie de la Seine beaches in Normandy were selected for the assault because of their proximity to the relatively undamaged ports of southern and western England, and because they were within easy range of fighter plane bases in England. The region was not so heavily fortified as the Pas de Calais area, and could be more easily isolated from other German forces by destruction of the Seine River bridges. The major deficiency of this region was the lack of a good harbor for a quick build-up after the assault. Thus artificial harbors had to be devised to meet the deficiency.

The date of the assault was determined chiefly by weather and tide conditions. The late spring or early summer presented the most favorable weather prospects, and the long days enhanced our air superiority. A spring tide was desirable so that as many as possible of the beach obstacles would be exposed at low water and landing craft could be floated far up the beach at high tide. The time of day was determined so as to allow some daylight for preliminary bombardment before the troops landed, and a half-tide for beaching the first wave, in order to enable the landing craft to pass over rocks which existed at certain of the beaches.

There was little chance of effecting substantial surprise. The final assembly of ships

and craft in British ports was so large as to be beyond concealment. All that could be done was to confuse the enemy as to the time and place of the landing.

Joint Army-Navy training began in September 1943. In the spring of 1944 several large-scale rehearsals were conducted in order to perfect our technique and to achieve effective coordination between the troops and the vessels of the expeditionary force.

The general scheme of the operation provided for landing United States troops in United States vessels on the western half of the area to be attacked, while the British and Canadians took the eastern half. The naval assault force was consequently divided into the Western [United States] Task Force and the Eastern [British] Task Force. The Western Naval Task Force, under the command of Rear Admiral (now Vice Admiral) A. G. Kirk, transported and landed the 1st U. S. Army, commanded by Lieutenant General O. N. Bradley. This task force was comprised of two assault forces: "O," commanded by Rear Admiral J. L. Hall, Jr., and "U," commanded by the late Rear Adm. D. P. Moon, and a follow-up force commanded by Commodore C. D. Edgar. Each assault force in turn contained the necessary transports, bombardment ships, landing craft, escort craft, gunnery support craft, mine sweepers and control craft required to transport and land Army forces. Force "O" was designated to land elements of the 5th Corps, including the 1st and 29th Infantry Divisions and the 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions on "Omaha" beach, which was the Vierville-Colleville sector of the Baie de la Seine, extending from Port-en-Bessin to Carentan Estuary. Force "U" landed elements of the 7th Corps on "Utah" beach, near St. Martin-de-Barfville.

The U. S. 8th Army Air Force, the U. S. 9th Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force were available in the United Kingdom at the time of the invasion. During the final preparatory period (D-minus-90 to D-day) air bombing commitments included industrial, strategic and coast defense targets in northern France, the Low Countries and western Germany. As D-day approached, attacks were intensified until the maximum effort of planned heavy, medium and fighter bomber missions were executed the night of 5-6 June. A low ceiling on the morning of 6 June hampered the scheduled pre-landing bombing of "Omaha" beach by heavy bombers; to which some of the difficulty later experienced in gaining a foothold on "Omaha" beach may be attributed. The fighter cover throughout the operation limited the German air force to ineffective sporadic night attacks. The old United States battleships Arkansas, Texas and Nevada delivered naval gunfire support, beginning with the preliminary bombardment, and continued until the troops had advanced beyond range of their major calibre guns. The cruisers Tuscaloosa and Quincy and some 30 United States destroyers functioned as fire support ships, together with units of the British, Free French and Dutch Navies. Rear Admiral M. L. Deyo commanded the fire support group of Force "U" and Rear Admiral C. F. Bryant the comparable group in Force "O."

About 124,000 United States naval officers and men participated directly or indirectly in the invasion. Of these, 57,000 were aboard landing craft and small escort vessels, 15,000 were aboard the combatant ships, and 22,000 were attached to the amphibious bases in England.

By 1 June, when the loading of troops began, 2,493 United States Navy ships and craft had been assembled for the operation, and of these only 14 were unable to take part because of material difficulties.

On 3 June all troops had been loaded and briefed, but because of weather conditions the timing of the operation was still undetermined. At least four days of good weather were needed, commencing with D-day, which was initially set for 5 June. It was apparent on 3 June that unfavorable weather was developing, and early on 4 June the order for a postponement of 24 hours was broadcast. By the evening of 4 June, much improved conditions were forecast for the morning of (Continued on Next Page)

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The following stores, officially designated by the Navy Department, carry blue overcoats; service blues uniforms; raincoats (with removable linings); aviation (winter working) uniforms; for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications, and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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Admiral King's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the 6th, although there was some doubt as to how long the favorable condition would continue. However, because of tide and light considerations, the uncertainty of the weather immediately following D-day was accepted, and on the evening of 4 June, a confirmation of 6 June as D-day was broadcast.

The terrain where the landings were made was of great natural defensive strength, augmented by many strongly protected and cleverly concealed gun emplacements, machine gun nests and pill boxes, together with slit trenches, tank traps, and antitank ditches. In addition, between the high and low-water levels of the beaches there were installed several rows of underwater obstacles consisting of hedgehogs, tetrahedrons and pole ramps interconnected by barbed wire and thickly sown with mines. Artillery and machine guns were placed for enfilading fire along the beaches, and in some cases were completely concealed and protected from seaward by concrete walls covered with earth.

The assault plans contemplated overcoming these defenses by the employment of naval gunfire and air bombardment to destroy or neutralize as many of the emplaced installations as possible, to breach the underwater obstacles under cover of an assault by infantry and tanks, and to storm the remaining defenses with succeeding waves of infantry supported by naval gunfire.

The Assault on "Omaha" Beach

Force "O", the larger of the two American assault forces, had as its target the Vierville-Colleville sector of the Normandy beaches, called for the purpose of these landings beach "Omaha." On its eastern flank was Port-en-Bessin, which marked the dividing line between the British and American areas. On its western flank was the Carentan estuary, which separated it from Force "U's" beach, "Utah", on the Cherbourg peninsula.

The ships and craft of Force "O" loaded at Portland, Weymouth and Poole on the south coast of England. Cross-channel convoys began moving on 5 June, and were joined by Rear Admiral Bryant's fire support group, which had assembled at Belfast. No enemy action hindered the movement, but a choppy sea with a 20-knot wind from the southwest made landing operations difficult, though possible. Mine sweepers cleared channels, and Arkansas, Texas, and other combat ships opened their scheduled fire on shore batteries. Unfortunately, as previously mentioned, the planned air bombing was badly hampered by weather conditions, and certain LCT(A)'s [landing craft armed with M-4 tanks] and amphibious tanks failed to reach the beach on schedule. In addition, the 352nd Field Division of the German Army happened to be holding exercises in the area, and immediately joined the coastal defense troops in opposing our attack.

The tanks, infantry and demolition parties which landed at H-hour were subjected at once to heavy cross-fire from artillery, mortars and machine guns, and losses were severe. Troops continued, however, to move in toward the beach, and by 1030 the entire landing force had been committed, though numerous personnel both of the assault waves and the Army-Navy shore party were pinned down on the beach just above high water by enemy fire. Destroyers and gunfire support

craft stood in as close to the beach as the depth of water would allow and engaged all enemy guns which they could observe. The first encouraging news came at 1100 when German soldiers began to leave their posts and surrender. At 1300 Colleville was taken, and by 1330 our troops had begun a general advance up the slopes of the beach. At about 1430 Commodore Edgar's follow-up force arrived with the remaining regiments of the 1st and 29th Divisions; by late afternoon, except for sniping and occasional artillery and mortar fire, hostile action against the beach area had ceased, and the work of organizing the beaches for further unloading was progressing in orderly fashion.

Our heavy ships had no trouble in putting the enemy's major shore batteries out of action promptly. Our chief difficulties came from the light artillery and machine guns which the enemy had sited to fire up and down the beach instead of out to sea. These guns, which were very difficult to detect, waited for our troops to land before opening fire. Specially trained Navy Shore Fire Control Parties attached to Army units were put ashore early in the assault to inform our ships by radio of the location of such targets, but many of them were unable to set up their radio equipment because of casualties and enemy fire. At this juncture 8 United States and 3 British destroyers closed the beach and took many enemy positions under fire. This unplanned bombardment, which was directed in part from the ships and in part from those Shore Fire Control Parties which had succeeded in establishing communications, deserves great credit. The battleships and cruisers for the most part fired with air spot at targets designated by Shore Fire Control Parties or by planes which were busily searching for enemy guns inland from the beaches. By 1300 on 6 June the Shore Fire Control Parties had begun to function according to schedule. Acting on their directions, Texas and the other ships repeatedly took enemy troops, tanks and vehicles under fire several miles inland. On D-plus-2 day, for example, Texas' 14-inch guns demolished the railway station at Isigny and effectively scattered a convoy of German vehicles moving through the town square. It is not surprising that a German Government broadcast on 16 June, recorded by the BBC, expressed admiration of the military value of this naval gunfire. These "floating batteries," it said, "enabled the invaders to achieve overpowering artillery concentrations at any point along the coast." By D-plus-4 day, when the Army's forward line reached the forest of Cerisy, the enemy was beyond the range of our ships.

On the morning of 7 June, the first of

(Please turn to Page 1022)

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MRS. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. A. A. Vandegrift, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, were ranking guests with Mrs. Thomas Hart, wife of Admiral Hart, Mrs. Emory S. Land, wife of Vice Admiral Land, Mrs. DeWitt Peck, wife of Gen. Peck, chief of staff for Gen. Vandegrift; Mrs. Richard K. Southerland whose husband is Chief of staff to General of the Army MacArthur; Mrs. J. Butler Wright, widow of a former Ambassador to Cuba and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Southerland, and Capt. Dorothy Statton, head of the Spars, when Mrs. Cary D. Langhorne entertained at a luncheon at the 1925 F Street Club for the members of her organization. She is chairman of the "Bundles for America," a group of women who work for the welfare of servicemen, aiding their families when necessary and helping them to obtain positions themselves by supplying the clothing needed for a good appearance.

Mrs. William F. Heavey, sr., wife of Brigadier General Heavey, who is overseas, is making her home in the Marlboro Apartments, 917 Eighteenth street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Omar N. Bradley, wife of General Omar N. Bradley was a guest of the Hotel Piccadilly in New York City this past week.

Mrs. Bradford Whitney, wife of Lt. Whitney, USNR, has returned from nearly two years overseas with the Red Cross and is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Exton at 3126 Dumbarton Ave., Washington, D. C., where she will wait the return of her husband from duty in the Mediterranean.

Col. Paul A. Capron, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Capron have taken an apartment at 4700 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Conrad E. Koerper, jr., announce the birth of a son, Conrad E-

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. WILLIAM HENRY DEVINE

the former Miss Elizabeth Goring Bliss, Mrs. Devine is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward Goring Bliss of Washington. Lieutenant Devine (USN) is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler Edwin Devine of Erie, Pa. The wedding took place 7 April in Washington.

ling Koerper, III, 9 Mar. 1945, at Roger Brooke General, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Captain Koerper is now overseas with the 359th Field Artillery Bn., 95th Div.

Conrad Epping, III, is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Caldwell, 1035 W. Mulberry, San Antonio, Tex., and Mrs. Conrad E. Koerper, widow of the late Col. Conrad E. Koerper, MC, USA, now residing at 11 Canterbury Road, North Sacramento, Calif.

The infant's great-grand parents that are service connected, are the late Col. and Mrs. Egon A. Koerper, MC, USA, and Mrs. Cephas C. Bateman, widow of the late Lt. Col. Cephas C. Bateman, Chap. Corps, USA. Mrs. Bateman is now resid-

(Please turn to Page 1016)

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Weddings and Engagements

BRIG. Gen. and Mrs. Stephen H. Barlow, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Virginia, to 1st Lt. Franklin McCray Merriell, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Merriell of Cleveland, Ohio. The announcement was made at a tea given by her parents at their home, 1210 Stuyvesant Ave., Trenton, N. J., Saturday, 7 April.

Miss Barlow is a graduate of Miss Fine's School, Princeton, N. J., and is now a senior at Briarcliff Junior College, N. J.

Lt. Merriell is a graduate of Shaw High School, Cleveland, and attended Purdue University before entering the Army Air Forces. He was a member of the 15th Air Force and on 6 May, 1944, was shot down while bombing the Ploesti oil fields, after which he was taken prisoner-of-war by the Romanian Government. He was released and returned to this country in September, 1944. Lt. Merriell holds the Air Medal, Unit Presidential Citation and Purple Heart.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Lt. Comdr. Ashley Jewell Little, U. S. Navy and Miss Gertrude Elizabeth McCoy were married at Saint Andrew's Chapel at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, 7 April.

The ceremony was performed by Comdr. George A. Rosso (ChC), USN, in the presence of the mother of the groom, the parents of the bride, and close friends and relatives of the couple.

The bride's attendant was her sister, Miss Frances McCoy, of Ithaca, N. Y. Maj. James M. Little, jr., AUS, was best man for his brother.

Lt. Comdr. Little, the son of Mrs. J. Millard Little of Winston-Salem, N. C., and the late Colonel Little, USA, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1940. He has lately been on temporary duty in Washington, prior to newly assigned sea duty.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Patrick McCoy of Fond du Lac, Wisc. She was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and has been doing war work in the Naval Research Laboratory.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Little, after a short honeymoon, will temporarily reside at Edgewater Park, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Herald M. Brundrett, of Uvalde, Tex., have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Evelyn, to Cadet Charles W. Cross, of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Cadet Cross is a former resident of Denver, Colorado. He will be commissioned in the Army Air Forces upon his graduation from West Point in June.

Maj. John F. Crutcher, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Crutcher of Dunrovin Farms, Henning, Tenn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ginny, to Pfc. Thomas Palmer Nash, III, son of Dr. and Mrs.

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Thomas Palmer Nash, Jr., of Memphis. Miss Crutcher was graduated from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., where she was president of Sigma Alpha Chi sorority, a member of the Student Council and of the Spanish and Foreign Relations Clubs. She now is a senior at Southwestern University, Memphis, a member of Chi Omega and Pi Inter-sorority.

Private Nash received his A.B. degree from the University of North Carolina. There he was a member of Zeta Psi, the Thirteen Club, Gorgan's Head Society and Phi Beta Kappa. He will receive his degree in medicine from the University of Tennessee, Memphis, in June and be commissioned in the Army Medical Reserve Corps but will complete his internship at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., before being called to active duty.

The wedding is planned for late June.

An interesting service wedding took place in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, 7 April, when Miss Elizabeth Goring Bliss became the bride of Lt. William Henry Divine, USN. The ceremony was performed at 5 p.m. in the Elizabeth Somers Memorial Chapel, formerly the Chapel of the Mount Vernon Seminary but since the war the chapel of the Naval Communications Annex. The Rev. Charles T. Warner, rector of St. Albans Parish, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father.

The colonial interior of the chapel was lighted by candles and the altar and chancel were decorated with white lilies and lilacs against a background of palms. Mrs. James Louis Guion, wife of Colonel Guion, USA, played the wedding music.

A simple dress of white marquisette with full skirt and train, with sweetheart neckline and long sleeves ending in points was worn by the bride. Her veil of illusion was held by a coronet of orange blossoms. At her breast she wore a miniature sword pin set with pearls which was a gift of the bride's grandfather, General Bliss, to her grandmother and was worn by her at their wedding. Around her neck was a Philippine necklace of antique hammered gold from which hung a pendant cross of pearls, also a gift of General Bliss to her grandmother. In her hand the bride carried a prayer book, a family heirloom, dated 1777 which had belonged originally to her ancestor and namesake, Anna Maria Goring of Sussex, England. The book was covered with a white orchid and a shower of white lilac blooms.

The maid of honor was Miss Lois Divine, the sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Lt. Oliver H. Landau, USN, and the ushers were Lt. John Newland, Lt. W. E. Underwood, Lt. A. T. Burke and Lt. W. A. Arthur, all Naval Academy classmates of the groom.

Following the wedding there was a small family reception at the home of the bride's parents at which Mrs. John Green assisted. The wedding cake was cut by the bride with the traditional sword.

Immediately after the reception the couple departed by motor for Lt. Divine's new station at Newport, R. I.

The bride is the daughter of Col. Edward Goring Bliss and Mrs. Bliss of Washington, D. C. Colonel Bliss is a graduate of the USMA, class of 1916, and a former officer of the Corps of Engineers, USA. He later served in the Reserve Corps until 1942. Her paternal grandparents were the late General Tasker H. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss. General

(Please turn to Page 1016)

Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

10 April 1945

Capt. Stuart S. Murray, former Commandant of Midshipmen, and Mrs. Murray have been staying at Carvel Hall prior to Captain Murray's leaving for sea duty. During his absence, Mrs. Murray will live on the West Coast.

Capt. Phillip S. Jenkins has returned from duty in the Pacific and is with Mrs. Jenkins and their two daughters at their home here, for a short leave. Captain and Mrs. Jenkins will leave soon for Charleston, S. C., where Captain Jenkins will be assistant chief of Staff, 6th Naval District.

Comdr. John R. Urquhart has returned from sea duty and is visiting his family at their home on Hanover St.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Peyton H. Park who have just returned from Ecuador, have been visiting Mrs. Maury, wife of Comdr. Robt. H. Maury, at their home on Prince George St.

Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Capt. Vincent H. Godfrey, USN, has returned to her home on Southgate Ave., after spending several months in California.

Miss Patricia Doyle has returned to the University of Maryland after spending Easter vacation with her parents, Captain and Mrs. William H. Doyle of St. Margaret's.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Charles R. Brown, USN, and their two sons, are making their home in Annapolis, while Captain Brown is at sea.

Miss Georgette Basset spent the week-end in Washington with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Valentine Pottle.

Mrs. Richard Thackray with her young son has returned to Johnstown, Pa., after visiting Capt. and Mrs. V. P. H. Weems of Randall Court.

FORT STORY, VA.

7 April 1945

Col. Howell Brewer, Commanding Officer of the Fort Story Convalescent Hospital, addressed the Optimist Club of Norfolk on 4 April at their meeting at a Norfolk restaurant. Colonel Brewer spoke on the plan, mission activities of the hospital. He was introduced by Lt. Col. Walter J. Kress, Fort Story Public Relations Officer.

Mr. R. N. Schafer, White Haven, Pa., announces the engagement of his daughter, Lt. (jg) Jane Elizabeth Schafer, USNR (W) 8, to Capt. Morris J. Rosenthal, (CAC), son of Mrs. Edwin Rosenthal of Drexel Hill, Pa. Both Lt. Schafer and Capt. Rosenthal are stationed at the Little Creek Mine Base, Va. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, 14 April, at the First Baptist Church, 17th and Sansom streets, Philadelphia.

Lt. Bert R. Shepard, AAF, former P-38 pilot and famed baseball player, stole the show at a game between the Washington Senators and the Fort Story Settlers on 2 April at Fort Story. While flying his 34th mission last May near Berlin, Lt. Shepard was shot down and lost one leg. Eight months a prisoner of the Germans, he was repatriated five weeks ago on the Gripsholm. He is now signed up with the Senators and plays pitcher for them; at Fort Story he pitched two innings.

Between innings Lt. Shepard presented autographed baseballs to three patients of the Convalescent Hospital. Prior to the game several members of the team, including Lt. Shepard, visited the wards of the Station Hospital and the Red Cross Building for the benefit of patients who were unable to attend the afternoon's game.

Capt. George F. Pott, Chief of Academic

Educational Reconditioning at the Fort Story Convalescent Hospital, addressed citizens of Virginia Beach at a meeting of the United National Clothing Collection Committee on 3 April.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

9 April 1945

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ann Russak of Cypress Hills, N. Y., to 1st Lt. William M. Sachman of Fort Jackson and New York City. Lieutenant Sachman is assigned to the 328th Ordnance Bn. He and Mrs. Sachman are making their home in Columbia at present.

A special feature of the Easter Sunrise religious services here was a vocal solo by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Freeman C. McClure, Capt. Oliver E. Hutto, WAC, and Capt. M. K. Walsh. The services, held from 7:15 to 7:45 Easter morning were attended by a large group of officers and enlisted men and civilian guests.

Among the teams to be entered in the four softball leagues being organized at Fort Jackson, as a phase of the gigantic sports program, will be a team composed of Station Complement officers and one composed of officers of the ASF Regional Hospital. Play will get under way 16 April.

The swimming season officially opens here 16 April with lakes, pools and streams already allocated to the different units in training at Fort Jackson. Boats and other safety equipment are available for issue to unit special services officers for use in the numerous swimming areas over the reservation.

Former University of Alabama football star guard, Cal "Shorty" Frey, now corporal and directing the sports and recreation program for the Army's Rehabilitation Center here, has accepted the post of Assistant Coach of the University of South Carolina at nearby Columbia. Frey, Rose Bowl star in 1930, graduated from Bama in 1932, receiving along with his degree a reserve officer's commission. During the ensuing peacetime years he resigned the commission and in a later endeavor to reinstate it was refused upon physical grounds.

CHICAGO QRC DEPOT

7 April 1945

Maj. Barton F. Walker, Chief of the Storage Division, was notified recently that his son, Barton F. Walker, Jr., pilot of a B-17 bomber, had been awarded the Air Medal and one Oak Leaf Cluster for his operations over Europe. Also, he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lt. recently.

The Maintenance Division welcomes 1st Lt. Rudolph M. Fox, who was assigned to the Division for training purposes.

Lt. Fox returned on 25 Dec. 1944, after spending thirty-four months overseas in Australia, New Guinea, East Indies and the Netherlands East Indies. His assignment was in a Quartermaster Truck Company which carried supplies to the battlefronts and unloaded ships. He had served in three campaigns—at Papua, New Guinea and East Indies. He now resides in Chicago with his wife and daughter.

Capt. William H. Claire, Deputy Chief of the Storage Division, became the father of his third fine son last week. Just one more boy and the Claire family will be a self-contained basketball team, (that is, counting the poppa).

Speaking of children, Byrd G. Swift, the daughter of Lt. and Mrs. G. H. Swift, jr., welcomed a little sister, Silvia Lee, recently. Lt. M. H. Raab's household has been increased by one with the addition of Marcia Ann. They

also have a sturdy lad of three, Jimmy Phillip.

Lt. J. C. Sheehan of the Procurement Division is the envy of all bowling devotees since he had scored a 658 series recently when playing with the La Grange League of La Grange, Illinois, his home-town.

In the line of diversion, many of the officers of the Procurement Division have banded together and enjoy a game of basketball at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. after working hours. Among them are: Lt. J. D. Underwood, Lt. W. E. Horton, Lt. Ira W. Levitas, Lt. Howard D. Thomas, Lt. Charles H. Smith, Lt. Warren L. Ross. Lt. Jack H. Hall, Liaison Officer, and Lt. Robert E. Dixon of the Price Adjustment District Office, are also included in this group.

CAMP WHEELER, GA.

8 April 1945

Col. Thomas F. Taylor officially started the social ball rolling Easter Sunday with aperitifs at his cabin and dinner later at the Officers' Club. Included on his guest list were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Carl A. Flom, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Scott Duncan, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Patterson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Harris, Maj. and Mrs. W. S. Hassett and daughter, Marian; Maj. and Mrs. Roy Smith and three or four extra men...all of which adds up to something extra nice.

Everything was in readiness for the Station Complement luncheon Tuesday honoring Mrs. Taylor when 40 ladies attended; Mrs. Flom was chairman of arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Smith. Guests met at 1:30 and the party was very gay.

On Wednesday Mrs. Taylor was guest of Mrs. Hearn at the ERTC headquarters ladies' luncheon at the club when Mrs. Hearn, Jean, and Mrs. Ben Radding served as hostesses for the group. Those who attended met at 11 o'clock for Red Cross sewing with luncheon served after work was all done.

Thursday Mrs. Scott Duncan entertained with an informal tea at her home on Hendley, complimenting Mrs. Taylor, and Friday Mrs. Taylor was honored of the Station Complement's dinner dance at the club. Other courtesies were also planned.

Lt. Fred Cox, laundry officer at Wheeler, appeared in a new role on Easter Sunday. He

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April 14, 1945

was master of ceremonies for the WAC contest at the Service Club. The doings got underway at 6:30 when the most outstanding and popular WAC at Wheeler was chosen by the service men and a loving cup was presented to the winner, who was Annabelle Chase from IRTC, and her home town is in El Reno, Okla. The contest was under the supervision of Blanche Parker, junior hostess, and Estelle Carnes, senior hostess. Another feature of the evening's entertainment was the piano duet of Sgt. Jim McElroy and Cpl. Charles Farrow, who played tunes accenting the home states of the contestants.

NORFOLK, VA.

13 April 1945

Miss Betty Jean Ballard, whose marriage to Lt. John Frederick Winter, USNR, will be an important week-end event, is being honored at a number of delightful parties. Last Friday afternoon Mrs. W. V. H. Williams and her daughter, Mrs. George D. Loder, entertained at a lovely tea given at the home of Mrs. Williams in Cedar Lane for the prospective bride. The rooms were beautifully decorated with spring flowers and the guests were received by the hostesses and their honoree. The guests who called between the hours

(Continued on Next Page)

DINKLER

ATLANTA
The Ansley
BIRMINGHAM
The Tutwiler
MONTGOMERY
The Jefferson Davis
MONROE
The Battle House
NEW ORLEANS
The St. Charles
SAVANNAH
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NASHVILLE
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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of 4 and 6 o'clock numbered seventy-five. On Saturday night Miss Ballard and her fiance were guests of honor at a cocktail party given by Mrs. Miles Portlock and Mrs. Sherman Pleasants. Other parties for the popular bride-to-be were given by Mrs. Earl Melvin Plant at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, and by Misses Julia Ann Chadwick, Jane Brinkley and Murrell Rickards, also at the Country Club.

Another interesting Navy wedding to be held 14 April is that of Miss Clara May Prentiss to Lt. (jg) Eldon Robert Rucker, USNR, of Bridgewater, Mass. Miss Prentiss was guest of honor on Saturday at a miscellaneous shower given by Miss Dorothy Howell at her home on Baldwin avenue, when the guests numbered twelve. The marriage will take place in Hutchinson, Kansas, at 3 o'clock in the Methodist Church.

Miss Martha Lawrence Jenkins, whose marriage to Midshipman David Stanley Frosner, Jr., USNR, will take place 25 April at the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel in Annapolis, is also being honored at many pretty parties.

QUANTICO, VA.
5 April 1945

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Preston Wood were hosts at a dinner party in their quarters last Thursday evening for guests Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Moore and Lt. Col. L. A. Bunnis.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Law were overnight guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Smeinger this week. Colonel Law, who has recently returned from overseas duty, was on his way to Florida, with Mrs. Law, to visit his mother before he reports to his new station.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Clark left recently for duty at Camp Lejeune.

Maj. and Mrs. R. R. Burns entertained at a farewell party last Saturday night in quarters for Lt. Col. and Mrs. O. C. Ross. Guests were Comdr. and Mrs. K. O. Turner, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. W. Clark and Maj. T. J. Ahern of Cherry Point, N.C.

Weddings and Engagements
(Continued from Page 1014)

Bliss was Chief of Staff of the Army in 1917 and 1918 and American Military Representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles. He later served as one of the five Commissioners at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

On her mother's side she is the granddaughter of Mr. Bert I. Saxton and the late Mrs. Saxton, long time residents of Washington.

Lt. Divine is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler H. Divine of Erie, Pa.

The bride has spent most of her life in Washington and is a graduate of the Potomac School and the Mt. Vernon Seminary. She was graduated from the latter in 1941. Since the outbreak of the war she has been engaged in war work.

The bridegroom is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1942, and since graduation has been almost continuously on sea duty, having only recently returned from the Pacific.

Society

(Continued from Page 1014)

ing with her son-in-law, Maj. Gen. H. A. Craig, Qtrs. 12A, Ft. Myer, Va.

Representative and Mrs. Edmond V. Isaac, of California, have received word from overseas that their son-in-law, Sgt. Robert Melvin Waller, has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

Lt. Waller, overseas for the past eleven months, is with the 467th Ordnance Evacuation Company, having been one of the first from Washington to be inducted four years ago, released for "over 28" and called back after Pearl Harbor. He was stationed for some time at Fort Monroe, later Camp Davis, N.C., and Camp Campbell, Ky.

His wife and son, Bobby, Jr., three,

live at 3000 Connecticut Avenue. She is secretary to Congressman Isaac, in her husband's absence.

Lt. Waller has been authorized two bronze service stars for participation in Northern France and Belgium campaigns.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 587, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators were highly gratified to receive a complete roster of addresses of the wives of both the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and the Artillery of the 89th Infantry Division.

The Locators would appreciate help in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Kenneth Bailey (Gladys), Col. Inf.; Mrs. H. F. Bullene (Lois), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Raymond C. Cheal, Lt. Col., CAC; Mrs. Gerald D. Crary, Capt., AC; Mrs. Clyde T. Ernest (Emily), Capt., CB; Family of Lt. Raymond Flraig, AF; Family of Capt. Bruce Hostrap, AF; Mrs. Frank Jewell, (Cecil), widow of Col.; Mrs. John Jones (Helen Montgomery), Col. Inf.; Mrs. Albert L. Land (Frieda), Col.; Mrs. Lawrence Lawson (Helen), Brig. Gen.; Mrs. Thomas Comer Malone (Betty), Maj., CAC; Mrs. John R. McGinniss, Col., Inf.; Mrs. J. Wm. Meara (Edith), Capt., FA; Mrs. Roy Muth (Doris), Col., CWS; Mrs. "Pat" Patterson (LaVerne), Maj., Inf.; Mrs. Raeman (Leila), Col. Inf.; Mrs. R. E. Rodriguez, Col. Inf.; Mrs. Francis Rudolph (Pete), Col. Inf.; Mrs. Marie Russ, widow of Major, AF; Mrs. Robert Warren Southerland (Helen), 1st Lt., AC; Mrs. Oliver Stanbury, Col., Cav.; Mrs. Ralph Steffens (Elizabeth Romaine), Capt.; Family of 2nd Lt. Alan E. Thomas, AC; Mrs. Wm. C. Washington, Col., CAC; Mrs. Walter S. Winn (Ruby), Col. Inf.

U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Page 1007)

encountering some enemy resistance.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 22, 7 April—A very large task force of Superfortresses carried out a twin blow against two of Japan's vital aircraft plants Friday, 6 April. One fleet of B-29s from Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's XXI Bomber Command in the Marianas struck at the Nakajima Aircraft Engine plant at Tokyo shortly before noon Japanese time. Almost simultaneously other Superfortresses, also from the Marianas, bombed the Mitsubishi Aircraft Engine plant at Nagoya. For the first time land-based fighter planes of the Seventh Air Force accompanied the B-29s. Our bomber crews reported shooting down 50 enemy planes and probably destroying 24 others. Three B-29s were lost to enemy action.

No. 23, 8 April—Important airfields at Kanoya and Kanoya East on the southernmost tip of Japan were targets of yesterday's Superfortress attack by the Twentieth Air Force.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

4 April—At Wuerzburg our infantry with armor support crossed the Main River in assault boats and entered the city. Another crossing was made some eight miles to the south. We drove two miles beyond the river, but an enemy counter-attack cost some of the gains.

5 April—Southeast of Rheine our troops crossed the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Northeast of Osnabrueck we crossed the Ems-Weser Canal and advanced beyond it.

6 April—Muelhausen has been cleared by armored elements which pushed eight miles farther northeast to the vicinity of Schleihelm.

7 April—Allied forces have broken out of their bridgehead across the Twente Canal and are astride the Zutphen-Deventer highway, within two miles of Deventer.

8 April—Allied forces entered Meppen on the Ems River. Farther south the bridgehead over the river at Lingen was extended against moderate resistance.

9 April—Allied airborne forces have been dropped over a wide area in northwest Holland. Zutphen, on the IJssel River, has been captured.

10 April—Brackenheim, southwest of Heilbronn, has been captured. South of Karlsruhe the enemy continues to hold out in the Siegfried Line fortifications.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, EUROPE

4 April—Approximately 1,000 B-17s and B-24s escorted by more than 850 P-51s and P-47s Wednesday attacked German submarine yards at Kiel and Hamburg, and airfields in northwest Germany.

5 April—Ordnance depots, rail centers and an airfield in southern Germany were attacked today by more than 1,200 B-24s and B-17s.

6 April—At least twenty-one German merchant and naval vessels were sunk and many others damaged in attacks on the ports of Bremen and Wilhelmshaven, 30 March, by the Eighth Air Force and on Hamburg 30 and 31 March, by bombers of the Eighth and Royal Air Forces.

Reconnaissance photographs also show serious, widespread damage to U-boat building yards and naval repair facilities at the three

northwest German ports.

The cruiser Koeln is shown to be severely damaged by two direct hits and appears to have sunk to the bottom of the shallow harbor at Wilhelmshaven.

Seven submarines were sunk in the Eighth Air Force attack on Bremen.

Following is the damage to shipping at Wilhelmshaven, according to interpretation of photographs taken after the Eighth's attack of 30 March:

Cruiser Koeln severely damaged and apparently sunk, one 250-foot Sperrbrecher [minesweeper] sunk, two 186-foot water carriers sunk, one 140-foot freighter sunk, one 300-foot freighter sunk, six unidentified vessels sunk, one 570-foot freighter capsized in dry dock, one 460-foot liner damaged and lost in the water, one 440-foot liner set afire and listing and two 116-foot naval vessels damaged.

Following is the shipping damage noted at Hamburg after the Eighth's attack of 30 March and the RAF's of 31 March:

One 740-ton U-boat sunk, three 500-ton U-boats damaged, one 300-foot freighter sunk, one unidentified vessel sunk, one 460-foot freighter listing and one small freighter capsized.

7 April—Approximately 1,200 B-17s and B-24s fanned out over northern Germany Saturday and attacked four airfields, three ordnance and ammunition depots, two rail yards and an oil depot.

8 April—More than 1,200 B-17s and B-24s on Sunday attacked four rail yards, three airfields, two ordnance depots, an oil storage center and a repair factory for jet-propelled planes in an area extending through central Germany from west of Berlin south to Nuremberg.

9 April—One submarine, two minesweepers and three other vessels were sunk, and a 600-foot liner capsized during the attacks on shipping and shipbuilding targets at Kiel on 3 and 4 April by heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force, reconnaissance photographs show.

U. S. FORCES IN CHINA

4 April—In a coordinated mission, P-40s of the Chinese-American Wing and P-40s of the Chinese Air Force strafed and bombed villages in the Laohokow area. Enemy convoys, tank columns and troops on the Han River front were attacked in support of Chinese ground forces.

5 April—P-51s bombed bridges on the Lung-Hai, Tatung-Pao-tow and other railways in north and east China on 4 April and attacked enemy traffic in the Yellow River.

6 April—On 6 April fighters of the Four.

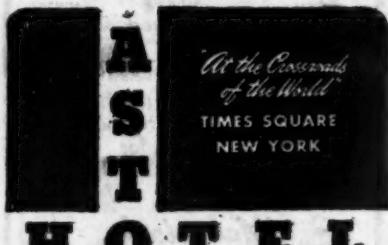
(Please turn to Page 1019)

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Born

ADAMS—Born at Glockner Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., 30 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Waldemar H. Adams, AUS, a daughter, Natalie Patterson, granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. William F. Drea, and Maj. and Mrs. W. P. Adams, AUS. Capt. Adams is serving overseas and Maj. Adams is with the Ordnance Dept. in Washington, D. C.

ALDRICH—Born at Women's Hospital, Flint, Mich., 25 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edward M. Aldrich, USA, a daughter, Marguerite Ann Aldrich.

ALLBRIGHT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Boland R. Allbright, CE, a son.

AMES—Born at New York Hospital, New York City, 6 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Russell Ames, AUS, a daughter, Katherine Russell Ames.

ASHWORTH—Born in Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 February 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Paul C. Ashworth, AAF, USA, a daughter, Susan Lynn.

BAKER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 30 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Chester L. Baker, a daughter.

BAUMANN—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 25 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Carl Baumann, a daughter, Carol Ann Baumann.

BELZONS—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 26 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Guy Amedee Belzons, Jr., a son, William Aten Belzons.

BENHAM—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Norman R. Benham, CE, a son, David Reynolds Benham.

BENNETT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, CWS, a daughter.

BETHUNE—Born at Wesson Maternity Hospital, Springfield, Mass., 13 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Albert H. Bethune, AC, USA, a daughter.

BLINN—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va., 4 April 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Fisher S. Blinn, USA, a daughter, Suzanne Fisher.

BOHREN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank Bohren, CE, a son.

BRUCE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, AGD, a daughter.

BRUSH—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, N. Y., 6 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. C. Eugene Brush, USNR, a son, Michael George.

BURKEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 28 March 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Roy E. Burkey, a daughter.

CANONICO—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 2 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Augus R. Canonico, a son.

CARPENTER—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 23 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Alfred Asa Carpenter, Jr., a daughter, Anne Elizabeth Carpenter.

COLEMAN—Born in Peninsula Community Hospital, Carmel, Calif., 24 March 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick William Coleman, III, USA, a daughter, Laura Tyler, granddaughter of Mrs. Frederick William Coleman and the late Maj. Gen. Coleman, and of Mrs. George E. Nelson, and the late Col. Nelson.

COOK—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 27 March 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Ivy Dewey Cook, Jr., a son, Ivy Dewey Cook, Jr.

COOLEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Cooley, twin sons.

COX—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 22 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Deck Cox, a daughter, Melissa Jane Cox.

DERAGISCH—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 25 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William Joseph Deragisch, a son, Richard Deragisch.

DICKSON—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 27 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James David Dickson, Jr., a son, James David Dickson.

EADES—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 25 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Eric Eades, a daughter, Diana Eades.

EDWARDS—Born at Nobles Memorial Hospital, Paris, Tenn., 13 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Harry McGee Edwards, AC, AUS, a daughter, Mary Margaret. Capt. Edwards is serving overseas.

EISING—Born at Lawrence Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., 6 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Augustus Eising, USCG, a son, Richard Augustus Eising, 3d.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

FARNHAM—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wendell E. Farnham, SC, a daughter.

FARRELL—Born at St. Clare's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 1 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. James W. Farrell, AUS, a son, James W. Farrell, Jr.

FUCHSMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ernest C. Fuchsmann, FA, a son.

GAFFY—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 26 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Arthur Gaffy, a daughter, Joan Frances Gaffy.

GILCHRIST—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Center, New York City, 6 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Malcolm F. Gilchrist, Jr., AUS, their second son, Michael Lane.

GOMERY—Born in Doctors Hospital, New York City, 5 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Edgar Gomery, AUS, a son, John Douglass Gomery.

GORELANGTON—Born at Mather Field Hospital, Sacramento, Calif., 9 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Eaton Arthur Gorelangton, USA, a son, Thomas Arthur Lt. Gorelangton, who graduated from West Point in 1943, on duty in the Marianas.

GREENFIELD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George A. Greenfield, QMC, a son.

HEASER—Born at Regional Hospital, Fort Jackson, S. C., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. William J. Heaser, III.

HEISSEL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Clarence J. Heissel, SC, a son.

HEITKAMP—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 26 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Cyril Walter Heitkamp, a daughter, Jan Heitkamp.

HODSON—Born in Chicago, Ill., 3 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Hodson, AAF, a son, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Fremont B. Hodson, USA. Lt. Hodson has been missing in action since 29 November 1944.

HOLDER—Born at Stouder Memorial Hospital, Troy, Ohio, 8 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert C. Holder, USMCR, a son, Robert Conner Holder.

HOOKE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 28 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. James B. Hooker, a daughter.

HOWLAND—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 28 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John S. Howland, USA (USMA '44), a daughter, Mary Jane Howland. Lt. Howland is serving overseas.

HUGHART—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 1 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Duane W. Hughart, a daughter.

KIDWELL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 1 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John L. Kidwell, a son.

KIEL—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 25 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. William Max Kiel, a son, Donald Kirt Kiel.

KILLEEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 3 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Willie W. Killen, a daughter.

KINNEY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 March 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Henry E. Kinney, twin sons.

LEE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francis Lee, GSC, a daughter.

LEHMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 April 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Raymond Lehman, DEM, a daughter.

LEWIS—Born in Orange Memorial Hospital, 3 April 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. Pendleton Lewis, USNR, of West Orange, N. J., a daughter. Lt. Comdr. Lewis is serving overseas.

LIMPUS—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, 10 April 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Lowell M. Limpus, Inactive Reserve (formerly on the staff of the Army and Navy Journal), a daughter, Laurel Holmes.

LONG—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, Ft. Bliss, Texas, 1 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. John W. Long, QMC, a daughter.

MCCARTHY—Born in Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 April 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John Gilman McCarthy, USNR, a son, John Gilman McCarthy, Jr.

MEREDITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Owen A. Meredith, Inf., a daughter.

WOODROME—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 27 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Ruey Woodrome, a daughter, Gwen Ellen Woodrome.

MYERS—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 26 March 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Alva Mitchel Myers, a son; Danny Elroy Myers.

NELSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 30 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Marvin C. Nelson; a son.

NOVICK—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 30 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. David Novick, a son.

OAKES—Born at Station Hospital, Langley Field, Va., 7 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Homer C. Oakes, AC, a daughter, Dinah Lee.

O'MALLEY—Born at Station Hospital, US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 5 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Stuart O'Malley, Jr., CAC (AA), a second son, Thomas Foster O'Malley, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Foster, Jr., USA, and of the late Charles Stuart O'Malley and of Mrs. O'Malley of East Orange, N. J.

PERINA—Born at Orange (N. J.) Memorial Hospital, 19 March 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Anson Perina, MC, USNR, a daughter, Barbara Anne.

PILLAR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ray Pillar, QMC, a son.

POSEY—Born at City Hospital, Columbus, Ga., 20 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Everett O. Posey, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Posey.

RASMUSSEN—Born in Raleigh, N. C., 4 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard George Rasmussen, USNR, a son, Richard George Rasmussen, Jr.

RUTHERFURD—Born in Doctors Hospital, New York City, 29 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. John P. Rutherford, USNR, a son, their third child, Johnstone.

SANBORN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 1 April 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Clifford G. Sanborn, Jr., a son.

SCALFE—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 5 April 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Lauriston L. Scalfe, (ChC) USNR, their second daughter, Cynthia Lincoln Scalfe.

SCHRADER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. John R. Schrader, Jr., USA, a son, John Robert III, grandson of Mrs. Grace M. Schrader, of Point Pleasant, N. J., and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harry C. Ingles, USA.

SHEDDON—Born in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Esleek Sheldon, Jr., a son, Alexander Esleek, 3d.

SHERER—Born at the Air Forces Regional Hospital, Robins Field, Ga., 2 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. M. Alexander Sherer, AAF, a son, Stephen Alexander.

SIMPSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 31 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Simpson, a daughter.

SINCLAIR—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, 2 April 1945, to FO and Mrs. Richard Sinclair, AAF, a daughter.

STACK—Born at Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital, 6 April 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Stephen A. Stack, USMCR, a son.

STEPHENS—Born at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., recently, to Capt. and Mrs. John Foster Stephens, a son, John Foster Stephens, Jr. Capt. Stephens is of the Tank Destroyer Corps now on duty in the Pacific, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Stephens of Waco, Texas and a nephew of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Follett Bradley, AAF, Ret., and of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edgar E. Glenn, AAF and also of Col. and Mrs. John H. Foote, AAF.

VARGA—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 22 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Andrew Varga, a daughter, Catherine Jo Varga.

WELLS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 April 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John T. Wells, Inf. (Parachutist), a son.

WHITE—Born at Community Hospital, Carmel, Calif., 8 March 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Charles H. White, Jr., USA, a daughter, Lucy Palmer White, granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Smith, USA, and Maj. Gen. Charles H. White, USA.

WILKE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 April 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Harvey R. Wilke, CE, a son.

WOMACK—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Robinson, Neb., 1 April 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Carl D. (Pop) Womack, USA, a daughter, Kathleen Carol. Mrs. Womack is living in Crawford, Neb., during Col. Womack absence overseas.

WOODROME—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 27 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Ruey Woodrome, a daughter, Gwen Ellen Woodrome.

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YAMPOLSKY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert A. Yampolsky, SC, a son.

Married

ANDERSON-LAMBERT—Married in New York City, 9 April 1945, Miss Arece Lambert to Lt. Forrest E. Anderson, USNR.

ATKINSON-HOYT—Married recently in the Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., Miss Elizabeth L. Hoyt to Capt. Wallace G. Atkinson, USCGR.

BALDWIN-WALTERS—Married in Community Unitarian Church, Summit, N. J., 7 April 1945, Miss Natalie Grace Walters to Lt. John W. Baldwin, CE.

BEANE-PLATTEN—Married in Andrew's Field Chapel, Md., 31 March 1945, Miss Virginia Mae Platten to Capt. Walter O. Beane, Jr., AAF.

BERGMAN-SULLIVAN—Married in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Melrose, Mass., 1 April 1945, Miss Peggy Sullivan to Ens. Carl A. Bergman, USNR.

BIRDSDALE-KRAUSS—Married in Baltimore, Md., 11 March 1945, Miss Marguerite Marilyn Krauss to Ens. Robert Fuller Birdsall, USNR.

CAUSEY-SHARP—Married in Providence, R. I., 21 March 1945, Miss Marylin Bernice Sharp to Lt. (jg) Earl Dewey Causey, USNR.

COOK-REID—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York City, 7 April 1945, Miss Jean Arnott Reid to Lt. Daniel Carrington Cook, USNR.

COOKE-STRAUKAMP—Married in New York City, 7 April 1945, Miss Marie Straukamp to Lt. Albert M. Cooke, Jr., USNR, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CROWLEY-ROBB—Married at her home in South Orange, N. J., 7 April 1945, Miss Madeline Axtell Robb to 1st Lt. Lawrence Grandjean Crowley, MC, AUS.

DANA-DAILEY—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., 7 April 1945, Miss Eleanor Margaret Dailey, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Raymond Dailey, USA, of Fort Myer to Lt. Arthur W. Dana, Jr., AAF, son of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Dana, USCGR.

DAUNER-MARKHAM—Married in First Methodist Church, Elizabeth City, N. C., 7 April 1945, Miss Minnie Estelle Markham to Lt. (jg) Louis Ewing Dauner, USNR.

DEANE-PLATTEN—Married in the post chapel, Andrews Field, Md., 31 March 1945, Miss Virginia Platten to Capt. Walter O. Deane, Jr., AAF.

DEVINE-BLISS—Married in Washington, D. C., 7 April 1945, Miss Elizabeth Goring Bliss, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward Goring Bliss of Washington, to Lt. William Henry Devine, (HC), USN.

FEHRENBAKER-MERRIHEW—Married in Mt. Carmel Church, Ridgewood, N. J., 5 April 1945, Miss Anne Merrihew to Ens. John J. Fehrenbacher, USCGR.

FINDLAY-ANDREWS—Married in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Lt. (jg) Janet Bache Andrews, USNR, to Ens. John Bradford Findlay, Jr., USNR.

GORDON-HANBY—Married at Portsmouth, Va., 23 February 1945, Miss Sarah Elinor Hanby to Lt. (jg) Ralph Carson Gordon, USNR.

GUEST-DOBIE—Married in the home of the bride's parents, New York, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Ruth Bryan Brewster Dobie to Lt. W. Bruce Guest, AAF of Flushing, N. Y.

GUMB-O'MEARA—Married in Bronxville, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Margaret Louise O'Meara to Lt. (jg) Irving T. Gumb, Jr., USNR.

HARING-CONLY—Married in New York City at the home of the bride, 4 April 1945, Lt. Mary Elizabeth Conly, ANC, to Lt. (jg) T. Alton Harling, USNR.

HARVEY-BLOUNT—Married in Bethel (Va.) Methodist Church, 24 March 1945, Miss Margaret Little Blount to Lt. (jg) Charles Felix Harvey, 3d, USNR.

HAYES-GRIFFIS—Married in Petworth Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1945, Miss Geraldine Yvonne Griffis to Lt. Woodford Hamilton Hayes, USMCR.

HENSON-LAVIN—Married in Star of the Sea Church, Virginia Beach, Va., 17 March 1945, Miss Helen Francis Lavin of New York, N. Y., to Ens. J. B. Henson, USNR.

HUNT-MCADAMS—Married in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth McAdams to Lt. George W. Hunt, AAF.

KEIRSTEAD-CANFIELD—Married in Base Chapel, 1st Troop Carrier Command, Stout Field, Ind., 8 April 1945, Mrs. Dorothy Bassett Canfield to Maj. Ernest Warner Keirstead, AAF.

KERR-MONTGOMERY—Married in Providence, Ky., 25 February 1945, Ens. Mary T. Montgomery, USNR(W), of Providence, to 1st Lt. James W. Kerr, III, U. S. Army, of Baltimore, Md., 1945. (Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

LANGMAID-SHINE — Married in the rectory of Saints Peter and Paul Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Claire Shine to Lt. Frank Ives Langmaid, (SC), USNR.

Le VIEN-AYMERIC — Married in France, recently, Mlle. Franco Aymeric, French Red Cross worker, to Lt. Col. John D. Le Vien, deputy public relations officer for General Jacob L. Dever's Sixth Army Group.

LITTLE-MOODY — Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 7 April 1945, Miss Gertrude Elizabeth McCoy of Fond du Lac, Wisc., to Lt. Comdr. Ashley Jewel Little, USN (USNA '40), son of the late Col. J. Millard Little, USA.

MARSHALL-KIRK — Married at her home in New Rochelle, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Marion Beverly Kirk to Lt. William Jefferson Marshall, jr., USNR.

McCLELLAN-PEARSON — Married in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, 7 April 1945, Mrs. Dorothea Pringle Pearson to Comdr. Raymond A. McClellan, USN.

MCNEILL-ADAM — Married in the Parish Church, St. Peter's, Hertfordshire, England, 3 April 1945, Miss Hilary-Ruth Adam, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Geoffrey A. Adam of Shropshire, England, to Capt. George Batten McNeill, serving with the U. S. Army in Germany.

MEYER-MOORE — Married in the Post Chapel at Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., 4 April 1945, Lt. (jg) Mary Justine Moore, USNR, to Lt. Col. John C. Meyer, 8th AAF.

MOEBUS-OHLINGER — Married in the Post Chapel, Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio, 10 April 1945, Lt. Virginia Catherine Ohlinger, ANC, to Lt. Carl Robert Moebus, AAF.

MURPHY-EATON — Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1945, Miss Priscilla Eaton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Edward Eaton, (MC), USN, to Ens. George Washington Murphy, USNR.

MURRAY-BRUNDRED — Married in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Coronado, Calif., 2 April 1945, Ens. Jane Miller Brundred, USNR, to Lt. (jg) James Brady Murray, USNR.

NELSEN-NOLAN — Married in St. Jerome's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 April 1945, Miss Myra Barbara Nolan to Lt. Frank Nicholas Neisen, AAF.

PAKALKA-JOHNSON — Married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Tex., 25 March 1945, Miss Dorothy Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Edw. C. Johnson and the late Col. Johnson, to Lt. William Pakalka, son of Mrs. Robert Decker, of East Chicago, Ind.

PHAIR-HAWRYLIW — Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 6 April 1945, Miss Eugenia Irene Hawryliw to Lt. (jg) Joseph Harry Phair, jr., USNR.

PICHARD-MCCANDLISH — Married in Cairo, Egypt, 7 April 1945, Miss Nancy蒙古 McCandlish to Lt. Edgar Allen Pichard, AUS.

RAWLEY-KEYSER — Married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Ann Felicity Keyser to 1st Lt. James Albert Rawley, AUS.

ROBINSON-GROSVENOR — Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York City, 11 April 1945, Miss Anne Somerville Grosvenor, of New York, to Lt. (jg) Dwight Edwards Robinson, jr., USNR, also of New York.

SAUNDERS-WALMSLEY — Married in Cadman Memorial Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 April 1945, Miss Susanne Elizabeth Walmsley to Lt. William George Saunders, AUS.

SAWICKI-WALTER — Married in La Jolla, Calif., 11 March 1945, Ens. Phyllis J. Walter, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Edward Sawicki, USNR.

SHERMAN-STEADMAN — Married in the chapel, U. S. Naval Air Base, Quonset Point, R. I., 24 March 1945, Miss Mary Jane Steadman to Ens. S. Hartley Sherman, USNR.

SIMPSON-PHILLIPS — Married in the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 2 April 1945, Miss Ellen Jane Phillips of St. Paul, Minn., to Capt. John Ely Simpson, USMC.

SMITH-CARLSON — Married in the chapel of the Army Air Base, Greenville, S. C., 4 April 1945, Miss Virginia Carlson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William R. Carlson, CAC, to 1st Lt. Walter Elliott Smith, Jr., AAF.

SMITH-DORSEY — Married in the Joseph of Arimathea Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1945, Miss

Achsa Bowe Dorsey, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Benjamin Henry Dorsey, (MC), USN, to Lt. Lawrence Sinclair Smith, (SC), USNR.

STAPP-KOOS — Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., 8 April 1945, Miss Carol Augusta Koos to Ens. Charles Darby Stapp, USNR, of Birmingham, Ala.

STURGEON-GOULD — Married at the home of the bride in New York City, 4 April 1945, Mrs. Florence Bacon Gould to Lt. John Merritt Sturges, 3d, AAF.

SUTHERLAND-CONGER — Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York, N. Y., 9 April 1945, Miss Leonia M. Conger to Col. Leslie T. Sutherland, AUS.

THEOBOLD-SEFTON — Married in Mendham, N. J., 4 April 1945, Miss Katherine Sefton to Lt. Richard Jackson Theobold, USCR.

WILKINS-RAZEE — Married in Christ Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn., 7 April 1945, Miss Mary Fowler Razee to Maj. Richard Shannon Wilkins, AAF.

WORSLEY-CARROLL — Married in the Methodist Church, Rocky Mount, Va., 8 April 1945, Lt. (jg) Virginia Carroll, USNR, to Capt. Thomas Blanchard Worsley, AUS.

Died

ARMSTRONG — Killed in bomber crash near Maywood, Neb., 10 April 1945, 1st Lt. Charles P. Armstrong, AAF, of Winchester, Mass.

BOLICE — Killed in action in the Asiatic Area, 8 January 1945, Lt. Orrin Kendall Bolice, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Sheila Crimmins Bolice of New York City, his father, Mr. Hugh Kendall Bolice of Annandale, N. J., brother and a sister.

BRAND — Died at her home in Columbus, Ohio, 7 April 1945, Mrs. Ethyl Brand, wife of Capt. J. W. C. Brand, USN.

CAVENAUGH — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 April 1945, Mrs. Julia Taylor Cavanaugh, wife of Col. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, USA-Ret., and daughter of the late Maj. and Mrs. David Taylor, USA. In addition to her husband she is survived by three sons, Lt. Col. R. L. Cavanaugh, with the Army Medical Corps in China; William F. Cavanaugh, petty officer in the Navy, and Harry Cavanaugh. Also survived by eight grandchildren.

FORD — Died in Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 9 April 1945, Lt. Col. Christopher W. Ford, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Carter Ford whom he married in 1941 and four children by a previous marriage, Christopher Ford, Jr., Miss Marion Ford, Miss Betty Ford and Cadet Dick Ford. Funeral in Arlington Cemetery.

FOWLKES — Killed in action in Germany, 24 March 1945, Capt. Paschal Depuy Fowkes, ChC, USA. Survived by his widow, two children, Frank 3, and Elizabeth, 18 months; by his mother, Mrs. Frank Vaughan Fowkes; two sisters and a brother.

GEELEY — Killed in bomber crash near Maywood, Neb., 10 April 1945, T.Sgt. Bernard P. Geeley, AAF, of South Hamilton, Mass.

HENRICKS — Killed in airplane crash at Rockingham, N. C., 4 April 1945, Capt. Robert J. Henricks, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Henricks of East Orange, N. J., and a brother.

HETTINGER — Killed in action on Luzon, P. I., 27 March 1945, Col. John A. Hettinger, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Hettinger and two young sons who are now living at 510 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.

HOLCOMB — Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 April 1945, Capt. Richmond C. Holcomb, MC, USN-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Browning Holcomb; three sons, Richard C. Browning, and Comdr. Charles M. Holcomb, USN; a daughter, a brother and five grandchildren.

HYNDS — Killed in bomber crash near Maywood, Neb., 10 April 1945, Capt. Charles L. Hynds, AAF, of Waco, Texas.

JAMESON — Killed in action in Germany, 23 March 1945, Capt. Joseph D. Jameson. Survived by his parents, three sisters and five brothers.

JORDAN — Killed in bomber crash near Maywood, Neb., 10 April 1945, 1st Lt. Virgil H. Jordan, AAF, of St. Louis, Mo.

KIRK — Died in U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 April 1945, Capt. Charles Douglas Kirk, (SC), USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Gona Simpson Kirk, two sons, Sgt. Charles D. Kirk, Jr., AAF, now serving overseas, and John Miller Kirk; two brothers, Mr. Howard C. Kirk of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Mr. Ralph Kirk of Louisville, Ky., and two sisters, Mrs. J. C. Towery of Owensboro, Ky., and Miss Grace Kirk, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

LAY — Died at University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., 8 April 1945, Mrs. Marian Hunter Lay, mother of Lt. Col. Belme Lay, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and Maj. John H. Lay serving overseas with the Army.

LEONARD — Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., 8 April 1945, Lt. Col. Henry Leonard, USMC-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs.

Ellen Leonard, two stepdaughters and a stepson.

LEONARD — Died of wounds received in action over Worms, Germany, 15 January 1945, Lt. Col. John Wallis Leonard, AAF (USMA '42). Survived by his parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, USA-Ret., of St. Petersburg, Fla., by two sisters, Mrs. A. D. Raymond, Jr., wife of Lt. Col. Raymond, Jr., with First Army in Germany, and Mrs. J. L. Merrick, wife of Ens. Merrick, serving in the Western Pacific. Also survived by three brothers, Lt. Col. C. F. Leonard, Jr., Inf., West Point, N. Y.; Lt. Comdr. W. N. Leonard, USN, in the Western Pacific, and Maj. T. Leonard, Inf., with the First Army in Germany.

LOCKWOOD — Died at Huntington Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., 5 April 1945, Mrs. Margaret W. Lockwood, mother of Comdr. Robert E. Lockwood, USN.

MACK — Killed in action in the Pacific, Lt. Comdr. Bernard D. Mack, USN. Survived by his widow.

MADISON — Killed in action in Germany, 28 March 1945, 1st Lt. Lawrence M. Madison, Jr., AUS, of Lyndhurst, N. J. Survived by his father and three sisters.

ROOSEVELT — Died at Warm Springs, Ga., 12 April 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

SCOTT — Died on Luzon, P. I., while a prisoner of war of the Japanese Government, (formerly reported missing in action), Lt. Col. Winfield W. Scott, USA (USNA '24). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Kimmel Scott and two children, Winsfield Wayne Scott, Jr. and Dorothy Nicholson Scott.

SIRECOM — Died in Melrose, Mass., 31 March 1945, Mr. F. U. Sirecom, father of Mrs. Wendell G. Johnson, wife of Col. Johnson, GSC, and father of Mrs. Harry L. Waggoner, wife of Colonel Waggoner, QMC. Besides his daughters he is survived by his widow—a son, Melrose, and two brothers, Frank of Brookline, Mass., and Bert of New York City.

SMITH — Killed in bomber crash near Maywood, Neb., 10 April 1945, 1st Lt. Earl R. G. Smith, AAF, of McCook, Neb.

TAYLOR — Died in Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 April 1945, Col. William N. Taylor, USA-Ret. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Gertrude de Brie Taylor of Chestnut Hill, Pa., two daughters, Alix and Mimi and a son, 2nd Lt. Benjamin de Brie Taylor and three brothers.

WATKINS — Killed in airplane crash in England, 1 March 1945, 2nd Lt. William R. Watkins, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rafe A. Watkins of Brookmont, Md., and a brother, Capt. Charles R. Watkins, AAF.

YOUNG — Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., after a short illness, Miss Carolyn Davis Young, 15, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert N. Young, USA, and sister of Corinne Young. General Young is serving overseas with the Seventh Army.

Obituaries

Mrs. Julia Taylor Cavanaugh, 68, died suddenly at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 April 1945, of a cerebral hemorrhage.

She was the daughter of the late Maj. and Mrs. David Taylor, USA. She is survived by her husband, Col. H. LaT. Cavanaugh, USA-Ret., three sons, Harry T. of Knoxville, Tenn., William F., a petty officer, Navy, now due for foreign service; Robert L. a Lt. Col., MC, USA, now on duty in China, and 8 grandchildren, the eldest Harry A., Pfc., 4th Regt., USMC, now recuperating from his third wound received in Iwo Jima.

Mrs. Cavanaugh was of the Old Army and had a wide circle of Army and Navy friends. She was active in church and charity affairs and was a member of the Daughters of the Army Club and of the 20th Century Club of Washington. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Since retirement Colonel and Mrs. Cavanaugh have lived at 1908 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Winfield W. Scott, of Winchester, Va., has been notified by the War Department that her husband, Lt. Col. Winfield W. Scott, USA, formerly reported missing in action, had died on 1 Aug. 1942, while a prisoner of war of the Japanese government on Luzon.

Colonel Scott was born in Waynesboro, Pa., 15 July 1902. He was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1924, and entered the U. S. Army immediately.

He was in command of the 80th Field Artillery at the fall of Bataan.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Kimball Scott, and two children, Winfield Wayne Scott, Jr., and Dorothy Nicholson Scott.

Colonel Scott was the son of Winfield Scott, of Enid, Okla., and the late Etta S. Scott. He leaves three sisters, Mrs. John O. Pope, Mrs. James L. Buckley and Mrs. Eleanor Scott

Frye, also a brother, Capt. John H. Scott.

Lt. Col. Christopher W. Ford, USA-Ret., died 9 April in Lawson General Hospital Atlanta, Ga., after an eleven-month illness. He was 52 years old.

Born in New York, Colonel Ford served with the Lafayette Escadrille in the first World War and won the Distinguished Service Cross. He came out of the war as a major and decided to stay with the Army. He served in the Philippines from 1934 to 1937, and later was commanding officer of the Atlanta Air Base. He retired in 1942.

Colonel Ford leaves a widow, the former Ruth Carter, whom he married in 1941, and four children by a previous marriage, Christopher Ford, Jr., Miss Marion Ford, Miss Betty Ford and Cadet Dick Ford. Burial was in Arlington Cemetery.

Capt. Charles Douglas Kirk, (SC) USN, died 9 April in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital after a brief illness.

He was 51 years old. He had served in the United States Navy for thirty-two years and since June, 1942, had been in command of the naval clothing depot in Brooklyn.

Captain Kirk had served aboard many various vessels, among them the USS Kentucky, USS Wilmington, USS Pecos, USS Mississippi, USS New Mexico and USS Salt Lake City. At various times during his career he also was stationed at the navy yard in Boston, the naval ammunition depot, Iona Island, N. Y.; Cavite, in the Philippines; Balboa, the Canal Zone, Parris Island, South Carolina and Washington.

He leaves a widow, Gona Simpson Kirk; two sons, Sgt. Charles D. Kirk, Jr., United States Army Air Forces, now stationed with the Eighth Air Force overseas, and John Miller Kirk; two brothers, Howard C., of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Ralph, of Louisville, Ky.; two sisters, Mrs. J. C. Towery of Owensboro, Ky., and Miss Grace Kirk of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Burial was in Louisville, Ky.

Col. John A. Hettinger, USA, was killed in action 27 March 1945 on Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Col. Hettinger was born 12 Feb. 1893 at Hutchinson, Kans., and was graduated, LLB, from the University of Kansas in 1917. He was commissioned 2nd Lt. Cavalry, USA 16 June 1917 from the Kansas National Guard. In World War I he was a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry until it was converted into the 7th Field Artillery. He served as a Captain of Field Artillery with this regiment during the War and was awarded the Silver Star and the "Purple Heart."

After the Armistice in 1918 he accompanied the Army of Occupation to Coblenz, Germany, and served there until the Army of Occupation was withdrawn in 1923. From 1923 to 1938 he served at various posts in the United States and graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1939.

At the outbreak of World War II he was stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., and was appointed to the General Staff 1940. He then served at various camps and went overseas, Pacific Area, as Chief of Staff 32nd Division. He served in various campaigns in New Guinea and other areas in the S. W. Pacific. In the campaign in Leyte and in the landing on Luzon he was in command of a regiment of Infantry and as far as known was in command of this regiment when he was killed.

Colonel Hettinger is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Hettinger and their two young sons, now living in 510 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Colonel Hettinger was a nephew of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George C. Shaw, USA-Ret., of 3100 Conn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Richmond C. Holcomb (MC) USN-Ret., who was recalled to active service to serve as senior medical officer for the V-12 program at the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly in Philadelphia 2 April. Interment was in the Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 July 1874, he was graduated from the Long Island College of Medicine with degree of M. D. 1896. Captain Holcomb entered the Navy December 1898 as Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Ensign. After brief periods of duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., and at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Captain Holcomb served in the U. S. S. Monongahela. In October 1899 he joined the U. S. S. Solace for passage to the Asiatic Station, where he served consecutively in the U. S. S. Brooklyn, U. S. S. Glacier, U. S. S. Helena and the U. S. S. Manila, during the Philippine Insurrection. At the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion he left the Philippines for China, and remained there until January 1902.

Captain Holcomb returned to the U. S. and served at the Naval Hospitals at Brooklyn and Newport, R. I. He next served in the Mayflower, then President Theo. Roosevelt's yacht. Went to the Mediterranean with the fleet, later to the West Indies where he (Continued on Next Page)

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Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

joined the U. S. S. Cleveland.

In May 1905 he went to Culebra, Virgin Islands, and remained there until the spring of 1907. While there he carried on special investigations in connection with intestinal parasites, especially Schistosomiasis, and this work, first published in the Military Surgeon, in which the fluke was shown to be a distinct species, led to Samson naming it Schistosoma mansoni.

Captain Holcomb then served consecutively in the hospital ship U. S. S. Solace, in the battleships Delaware and North Dakota, the U. S. Naval Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., and the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Captain Holcomb was Assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., from April 1914 until April 1918.

After serving as medical aide to the Commandant, Third Naval District, for four months, Captain Holcomb became medical officer in command of the U. S. Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa. While in this duty he was the representative of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in connection with the building of the U. S. S. Relief at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

During the following two years he was on duty in the hospital ship U. S. S. Mercy. Captain Holcomb later was in command of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. December 1932 he was transferred to the retired list.

Before being called back into the service in 1943 he was State Medical Director for Delaware and Chester counties, Pa.

Besides the Navy Cross, awarded him in the first World War, he had received honors for his work in the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine campaign following the Spanish War.

Captain Holcomb was an authority on venereal diseases, leprosy and bone surgery and had written many books and articles on these subjects.

Captain Holcomb is survived by his widow, Mary Browning Holcomb; three sons, Richmond C. Browning, and Comdr. Chas. M. Holcomb, USN, and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph F. McDonnell, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and a brother, Chas. M. Holcomb, and five grandchildren.

U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Page 1016)

teenth Air Force swept over the Lung-Hai and Tatung-Puchow railroads and the spur railroads from Sinsiang to Taokow, which is north of the Yellow River.

7 April—P-51s of the Fourteenth Air Force struck along the Yellow River and the Lung-Hai and Tatung-Puchow railroads and the spur railroad line from Sinsiang to Poal, west of Sinsiang.

8 April—Medium bombers of the Fourteenth Air Force struck at Japanese tanks and troops in the Han River area and in other sectors of the Honan and Hupeh fronts on 7 April, destroying or damaging tank concentrations at Nelsiang, hitting Sichuan and columns of troops with tanks near Laohekow.

9 April—The P-51s swept the Tatung-Puchow-Lung-Hai and the Peiping-Hankow railroads without enemy air opposition. They bombed bridges, hit cavalry concentrations at Anli, northeast of the Yellow River bend, and struck at enemy troops at Chungtung, farther north in the same area, and at Lon-

ing, south of the Yellow River.

10 April—Fighters of the Fourteenth Air Force attacked Japanese communication lines on the Tatung-Puchow railroad yesterday.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

5 April—The seizure of Tawitawi secured the last link in the chain of blockading airfields which the recapture of the Philippines has made possible along the entire coast, from the northern end of Luzon to the southern tip of the Sulu Archipelago, a distance of more than 1,000 miles. Our airfields flank the waters of the South China Sea between the coast of Asia and the Philippines, while our fields, stretching 2,000 miles from New Guinea to the Philippines, cover the waters necessary for communication from Japan to Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas and all the other islands in the Southwest Pacific.

The width of the South China Sea averages only a few hundred miles, so that its expanse, as well as the coast line of the Asiatic mainland, is easily covered by our bombers, in addition to our submarines. This cuts off enemy sea traffic to the conquered possessions to the south and severs the so-called "empire lifeline" to the East Indies. The effectiveness of this blockade results from its great depth, permitting multiplicity of successive fields to bear upon the target.

6 April—Hong Kong: Heavy bombers attacked the shipyards, waterfront installations and vessels anchored in the harbor with 168 tons of 1,000-pound bombs. Nine merchant vessels, including one of 7,000 tons, were sunk, and two others and a destroyer damaged.

7 April—Luzon: In the south the Fourteenth Corps threw forward the Eleventh Airborne Division twenty miles to seize Lucena, the capital of Tayabas, and its airfields. The movement was made by air in small liaison aircraft.

8 April—Visayas: Armored units of the Forty-fifth Division swept forward on Negros thirty miles through Alicante and Carolina airfields to the Hinuguan River at Fabricia and reached the northern coastal plain. We have now captured all seven of the major enemy airfields on this island.

9 April—Philippines: Since the last report on 2 April, 6,495 additional enemy dead have been counted and 179 prisoners taken in the Philippines.

Our blockading forces of the South China Sea lanes, comprising the Fifth Air Force, in attacks on naval air units during March of this year sank 221,492 tons of enemy shipping, probably sank an added 44,645 tons and damaged 108,680 tons. During the first quarter of 1945, the totals are: sunk, 345,179 tons; probably sunk, 116,965 tons; damaged, 274,295 tons; total, 736,439 tons.

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10 April—Formosa: Continuing the reduction of the enemy's remaining air strength, our heavy bombers dropped 171 tons of bombs in attacks on airfields, supply areas and fuel tanks along the west coast.

11 April—Sulu Archipelago: We have landed and seized Jolo, the capital and Japanese stronghold in the Sulu Archipelago. Following an air saturation of two weeks by the Thirteenth Air Force which completely disrupted the enemy's defenses, the Forty-first Division of the Eighth Army landed on the waterfront, captured the city and its airfields and immediately drove inland eight miles, scattering all enemy resistance. We now completely control the Sulu Archipelago.

Ask any veteran back from overseas what is the answer to keeping small arms in good condition. He will without hesitation actually shout "More Preventive Maintenance."

Army and Navy Journal 1019

April 14, 1945

Changes In Army Regulations

The following Army Regulations and changes in Regulations have been issued by the War Department:

AR 5-5. "The Under Secretary of War." A new regulation, issued 2 April. Supersedes W. D. Circular 11, 1945.

AR 310-15. "Training, Military Publications." A new regulation issued 4 April. Supersedes paragraph 2-5 inclusive, AR 310-10, 27 Feb., 1943.

AR 615-40. "Clothing and Equipment." Changes 1 issued 27 March. Supersedes W. D. Circular 181, 1943, as amended by section II, W. D. Circular 301, 1943.

AR 615-300. "Absence Without Leave and Desertion." Changes 4 issued 30 March. Only change now in force.



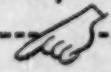
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U. S. Prisoners in Germany

Declaring that conditions under which American prisoners are held in Germany are deplorable, the Secretaries of State, and War, in a joint statement this week, said that Red Cross supplies are available and every effort is being made to get them in the hands of the prisoners.

Some of the difficulties, the statement said, are due to the increasing pressure of the Allied armies, which are compressing Germany into a smaller and smaller area, in which the Germans are trying to herd their prisoners with them. In the statement they said:

"In an effort to relieve this situation, large central supply depots of Red Cross stocks were established in areas where there were large concentrations of Allied prisoners. In Northern Germany, Lubeck was the German port of entry for materials shipped via Sweden. Moosburg, in Bavaria, was the railhead for delivery of supplies from Switzerland. The locations of these depots may be changed in accordance with changes in prisoner concentrations, and changes in the operational situation."

"Ample stocks are available in Sweden and Switzerland to keep these depots provided. At present, a total of 163,580 tons of Red Cross supplies, including millions of individual food parcels, are either available in Lubeck and Moosburg for transhipment into Germany or are awaiting shipment in Switzerland and at the ports of Toulon, Goteborg, Lisbon, Marseilles and Barcelona.

"The principal problem is that of transporting these supplies to the prisoner-of-war camps after they have arrived in Germany. Recourse is being had to truck convoys. These have been furnished, together with fuel, from Allied governmental and military sources. They are operated by the International Red Cross. Approximately 250 trucks are reported to be operating at present in this service in Southern Germany, and 68 in Northern Germany. Additional trucks are being assembled and put into service as soon as available.

"In many cases, Allied prisoners of war are driving the relief trucks. Military authorities report, with particular reference to the Southern area, that the facilities for moving the supplies are improving.

"Despite chaotic conditions inside Germany, there is evidence that supplies are reaching some of the prisoner camps. Efforts to get supplies to all of the remaining camps will continue unremittingly.

"In addition to the suffering caused by the conditions here described, instances are being daily uncovered of deliberate neglect, indifference and cruelty in the treatment of American prisoners, actions which have shocked the entire civilized world. These atrocities are documented by the pitiable condition of liberated American soldiers. The American Nation will not forget them. It is our relentless determination that the perpetrators of these heinous crimes against American citizens and against civilization itself will be brought to justice."

Overseas Insignia

The shoulder sleeve insignia of an overseas unit may now be worn on the right shoulder sleeve by returned Army personnel who are permanently assigned to a new unit in the United States. The insignia of the new unit is worn on the left shoulder sleeve.

The wear of the overseas insignia is optional after new assignment and in no case is more than one worn on the right sleeve, although individuals may select the insignia which they desire to continue wearing from those authorized the organizations to which they were assigned overseas.

Col. W. J. Calvert Retires

Colonel William J. Calvert, QMC, who has been Commanding Officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot since 2 November 1943, was retired this week after completing thirty-eight years of service with the Regular Army. He is a native of South Bend, Indiana.

Colonel Calvert, a graduate of West Point in 1911, served overseas in the last war with the 7th and 79th Divisions. Following World War I he conducted the Army's first industrial survey of the nation's largest business organizations. After periods of duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General and as Quartermaster of Langley Field, Virginia, he was Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Quartermaster Depot during 1939 and 1940.

After service as Quartermaster of Eighth Service Command, San Antonio, Texas, Col. Calvert, in August 1942, was assigned to head the Columbus Army Service Forces Depot at Columbus, Ohio, and from that post was transferred to Boston.

Transport of Dependents

Two decisions clarifying the right of service personnel to reimbursement for transportation of dependents have been rendered by the Comptroller General.

In the first (B-44556) he stated that under the act of 28 Nov. 1943, authorizing transportation of Marine Corps Reserve officers' dependents "from their stations" to selected locations when assigned to sea duty, and in view of section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, regarding the change from an officer's home to first permanent station as a change of station for purposes of transportation of dependents, a Reserve officer whose first permanent assignment was sea duty may be allowed, in connection with travel of his wife from his last temporary station to a selected place, not to exceed what the cost of transportation similar to that actually used would have been from his home.

In the second (B-47681) he held that while the conditions under which transportation tax may be reimbursed to Navy officers who procure transportation with private funds when traveling pursuant to orders under which they are entitled to transportation in kind, as distinguished from mileage, and the evidence necessary to support a claim therefor, primarily is an administrative matter, it would seem that reimbursement should be conditioned upon a clear showing that Government transportation requests, in connection with which no tax is imposed, were unavailable.

A Navy officer's rights with respect to transportation of dependents upon permanent change of station do not include the right to reimbursement of the transportation tax which he is required to pay in connection with the purchase of transportation for his dependents, and neither may the transportation tax be included as a part of the commercial transportation costs authorized to be paid under said act.

Reduce Subsistence Allowance

The Navy Department has authorized commanding officers of activities at which bachelor officer quarters are available to modify per diem in temporary duty or temporary additional duty orders to eliminate the \$3 subsistence allowance to officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard while on duty in that activity, if in the opinion of the commander messing facilities are adequate and the per diem is unwarranted.

The modification should be made as an endorsement, signed by the commanding officer, the officer in charge, or an officer acting for him, and should state:

"Government quarters are available and messing facilities adequate. Your orders are hereby modified in that, effective this date, you will be allowed no per diem while on temporary duty at this station."

The department has instructed activities which intend to modify their orders in accordance with the directive to inform Washington.

Effective 1 April, the Navy Department—following the action taken by the Army some months before—abolished all mileage payments on temporary duty orders, substituting per diem therefor. That order, and the new one curtailing per diem will reduce departmental expenses by thousands of dollars.

Rotate Naval Officers

(Continued from First Page)

"The situation is now such that many combat-experienced officers will be available for assignment to shore duty in the near future, provided that shore establishments can supply sufficient officers of general service classifications for training at sea or for relief of officers in advanced bases.

"Therefore, it is directed that all shore establishments so organize their units that reliefs are available for any individual general service officer who has been on shore duty in the continental United States for a period in excess of 12 months. It is expected that the bureau will be able to supply numerical reliefs for any officers so detached."

Reliefs by name and by contact will be made for key posts, the bureau stated, but in the lower echelons, detachment will often be effected without contact or a specifically designated relief.

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Brig. Gen. Claude A. Larkin, from overseas to MarFairWest.

Col. Wells W. Miller, from overseas, to San Diego Area.

Col. Harry B. Liveredge, from overseas, to San Francisco, Calif.

Col. William A. Willis, from overseas, to MarFairWest.

Col. Thomas B. White, upon discharge from hospital treatment, from duty at Memphis, Tenn., to aviation duty at Moave, Calif.

Col. Lenard B. Cresswell, from Quantico, Va., to duty overseas.

Col. Max D. Smith, upon discharge from hospital treatment, from the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., to San Diego Area.

Col. James M. Webb, from overseas, to Headquarters.

Col. Joseph R. Knowlan, from Corpus Christi, Tex., ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Col. Benjamin Reisweber, from Quantico, Va., to Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Herbert H. Williamson, from overseas, to Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Alexander A. Vandegrift Jr., previous orders to duty in the San Diego Area modified, assigned to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Melvin A. Smith, from present temporary duty at Headquarters, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Joe B. Mauldin, orders from Traverse City, Mich., to duty overseas, revoked.

Lt. Col. George A. Brace, from Headquarters, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Samuel B. Griffith II, from Quantico, Va., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Harry F. Noyes, Jr., from San Diego Area, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Joseph T. Crowley, from San Diego Area, ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Noah J. Rodeheffer, upon discharge from hospital treatment, detached from Boston, Mass., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. Herbert Hardy, Retd., from Puget Sound, Wash., ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Durant S. Buchanan, from Cape May, N. J., to Corpus Christi, Texas.

Oppose Extra Academies

Two bills, H. R. 617 and H. R. 1371, which would establish a naval academy in California, have received at least a temporary disapproval of the Navy Department.

The bills, referred to the department for comment, provide that the courses and training of third and fourth classmen would be offered at the California academy and the final two years would be spent at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Objecting to the enactment of the bills at the present time, the Navy Department stated:

"A comprehensive study of the entire field of naval officer education and training has been made by a board composed of high-ranking naval officers designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and a report based upon this study is now under consideration. An additional board of senior officers has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to consider methods of procurement of officers for the postwar Navy and to make recommendations thereon.

"Until such time as consideration of the reports of both of these boards has been completed and recommendations thereon have been made to the Secretary of the Navy by appropriate officials of this Department, it would be desirable to withhold action on legislation of the nature proposed in H. R. 617 and H. R. 1371."

In the event that these bills "cannot be held in abeyance pending Departmental action on the above-mentioned reports, the Navy Department would recommend against their enactment."

Speed Relief of Ret. Officers

A speed-up in the relief of retired officers from active duty in the Navy has been ordered by the Navy Department.

A directive approved by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal 19 March states that the officer personnel situation throughout the Navy has "improved to such an extent that by 1 July 1945 most of the retired officers on active duty may be considered available for release to inactive duty."

The rate of release is to be "sharply increased" until "substantially all" retired officers, including retired enlisted men serving as temporary officers, will have been released prior to 1 Jan. 1946.

Exception will be made for retired medical officers who continue fit for active duty and key billets for which suitable reliefs are not available.

The first order to relieve retired officers, issued 26 Sept. 1944, began to become operative in December 1944. It ordered gradual releases, taking first those officers who desired relief and could be spared, and those whose physical condition or age-in-grade made early return to inactive duty desirable.

Under the age-in-grade policy, first consideration for release was to be given to retired officers of or above the following ages for each grade: flag officers, 64; captains, 60; commanders, 55; lieutenant commanders, 50; lieutenants, lieutenants (jg), and ensigns, 45, and commissioned warrant officers, 50.

Social Security War Credits

Recognizing that the war will have interrupted for one to four or more years the accumulation of benefits provided by old-age and survivors insurance, the legislatures of New York and Vermont have petitioned Congress to enact speedily legislation necessary to provide appropriate wage credits for the period spent by veterans in the military service.

The legislative bodies of these States declared that as old-age and survivors' insurance is wholly a Federal program and that benefits dependent on the insurance result from contributions by both employee and employer, veterans having had civilian credit interfered with through no fault of their own deserve credit for military service for the time lost during the war.

Navy Retiring Board

The Secretary of the Navy has approved regulations governing the composition and mode of procedure of a five officer board, appointed in accordance with the GI Bill of Rights, to review findings and decisions of retiring boards upon request of officers who were or shall be retired or released to inactive service without pay.

BUY WAR BONDS

U. S. COAST GUARD

PROMOTION of the Commandant of the Coast Guard to the rank of full admiral, not only is a deserved tribute to Admiral Russell R. Waesche, under whose leadership the Service has grown to its present world wide size, but also is recognition of the fine work of the organization in peace and war.

Admiral Waesche took the oath of his new rank 6 April before Under Secretary of the Navy Bard, with Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, looking on and offering his congratulations.

Capt. John S. Baylis, former district Coast Guard officer of the 10th Naval District, San Juan, P. R., assumed command of the Manhattan Beach Training Station 31 March, succeeding Rear Adm. Leon C. Covell, USCG-Ret., who has returned to inactive duty.

Admiral Covell was Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard from 1931 until 1 Jan. 1942 when he went on the inactive retired list until recalled to command Manhattan Beach.

Confirm Commo. Scammell

The nomination of Capt. William K. Scammell, USCG, to be a commodore while serving as district Coast Guard officer of the 12th Naval District, San Fran-

cisco, was confirmed late last week by the Senate.

Named Catalog Officer
Comdr. C. B. Arrington, Acting Chief of the Supply Division, has been named Catalog Officer of the Coast Guard, charged with preparation and distribution of the Coast Guard Stock Catalog.

Aircraft Rescue Boats
A complement of two officers and 12 men has been set up for the 104-foot aircraft rescue boats operated by the Coast Guard. For the 63-foot aircraft rescue boat one officer and nine men will be assigned.

"Duty on these boats is considered as preferred duty," Headquarters has stated, adding that complements should be filled with men "well qualified in their rating."

Educational Opportunities
Coast Guard has issued Personnel Bulletin No. 27-45, outlining off-duty educational and training opportunities available to enlisted and commissioned personnel.

Cutter Sponsor Named
Mrs. Jonah Jones, wife of Commander Jones of the district Coast Guard office, 11th Naval District, has been chosen to sponsor the 255-foot cutter Winona which will be launched 22 April at the San Pedro, Calif., yard of Western Pipe and Steel Co.

Demobilization Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

In his letter to Secretary Stimson, dated 10 April, Representative May said:

"In view of the rather extensive contemplated program of legislation which will apparently be the problem of the House Military Affairs Committee during the present session of the Congress, I have concluded that it would be a wise thing if you, as Secretary of War, would designate the proper officers of your Department to attend an executive session of the Committee which I contemplate calling within a very short period for the purpose of discussing the program of the War Department with respect to the legislation that will be necessary to coordinate the general problems with which we are all concerned."

"These problems, as you already know, will be determined largely by developments from month to month in the theaters of war and particularly following the fall of Germany. I think that that event is in all probability close enough that we ought to be planning these things at least this far in advance. Then, of course, at the end of the war we will have the problem of general demobilization of the Army and the rebuilding of the Regular Establishment, and the size of this organization will naturally affect the question of the necessity or non-necessity for universal military training."

"Will you please be so kind as to name whatever group or groups of officers you deem advisable to confer with the Committee and advise me as promptly as you can. I would like to have this conference at the regular meeting of the Committee on Tuesday seventeen April, if possible. If that is too soon for your selection of these groups, I could, of course, call it for the twenty-fourth."

"The Committee feels that this conference is essential to proper cooperative effort between the Department and the Congress. Awaiting your answer, I am, Very truly yours, A. J. MAY, Chairman."

Backs Single Dept.

(Continued from First Page)

Navy commanders to obtain their views on this general subject. Included in the Committee's study, of course, is the matter of integration of the War and Navy Departments.

"The Committee is now in the process of preparing its report which it is hoped will be submitted to the War Department relatively soon.

"When this report has been received and given thorough study, the War Department will be in a position to make a complete report on the proposed legislation.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report."

Congratulates Gen. Eisenhower

Allied Expeditionary Force—President Roosevelt sent the following Army Day message to Gen. Eisenhower:

"On Army Day I send you my personal thanks for the splendid leadership you have given to our Army Forces in Western Europe and on the great victories you have won."

"I would particularly commend you for the discernment and great ability with which you have discharged your heavy burden of responsibility."

Regular Army Nominations

The following nominations for promotion and transfer in the Regular Army were submitted to the Senate this week:

Lt. Cols. to be Cols.
B. L. Flanigan, CAC James E. Slack, Cav.
Otto F. Lange, Inf. Marvin Boyle, FA
H. L. Mumma, QMC H. P. Kayser, Inf.
A. M. Weyand, Inf.

Transfers

To QMC—Lt. Col. Paul V. Kellogg, Inf.
To AC—Capt. Richards Montgomery Bristol, Inf.



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CONTINUE ★ BUYING ★ WAR ★ BONDS

Admiral King's Report
(Continued from page 1013)

build-up personnel convoys of transports arrived off the beach. Just to seaward of the assault area the transport *Susan B. Anthony* struck a mine and eventually sank, though all personnel aboard were taken off. During the forenoon, surveys for the establishment of the artificial harbor and the small craft shelters were begun.

The Assault on "Utah" Beach

The mission of Force "U" was to establish tank-supported infantry on the beach area, designated "Utah," near St. Martin-de-Varreville. Consisting of approximately 865 vessels and craft, Force "U" was organized in ports along the English coast between Plymouth and Torquay, although the fire support group of heavier ships assembled at Belfast.

The safety of Force "U's" cross-channel movement lay with three squadrons of United States and three flotillas of British mine sweepers. In general, all waters through which our convoys were to pass were suitable for mining, and the final leg of the course assigned Force "U" lay squarely across a very probable mine field on Cardonnet Bank. The only casualty occurred when the mine sweeper *Osprey* was sunk.

The assault on "Utah" beaches progressed substantially as planned. Bombardment by the fire support ships, supplemented by aerial bombing, preceded the landing of waves of amphibious tanks and landing craft carrying troops of the 8th Infantry Division, which were supported by rocket-firing landing craft. Our forward troops encountered no small arms fire, and the little artillery fire directed against the beach from several distant batteries proved inaccurate and ineffectual. Main battery fire from Nevada and Quincy had breached the seawall in five places, materially aiding our advance inland. Our amphibious tanks, proceeding through rough waters under their own power, managed to survive the heavy swells, engaged enemy installations on the forward beach head and pressed on inland.

Following the initial assault against "Utah" beach, the landing of subsequent waves proceeded with but slight deviation from schedule. Nearly all of the beach obstacles were exposed and Army engineers and Navy demolition teams were able to clear lanes for the passage of subsequent waves of troops and vehicles. Although our concentrated air and naval bombardment had temporarily neutralized the enemy's coastal batteries, thus affording the earlier assault waves a reasonably safe landing, the enemy from 1100 onwards brought the beach under accurate artillery fire. Aligned by Shore Fire Control Parties, our support ships replied. Some of the enemy batteries were extremely hard to knock out, but by early afternoon all but three had been silenced. These tended to come to life unexpectedly and to fire a few rounds when landing craft offered good targets. Otherwise they caused little hindrance to the work on the beaches. During the first twelve hours we landed 21,328 troops, 1732 vehicles and 1895 tons of supplies.

In the course of the "Utah" landings the destroyers *Meredith* and *Glenon*, the destroyer escort *Rich*, the mine sweeper *Tide*, and several landing craft were lost.

During the next few days the batteries of the fire support ships were turned against targets well inland and to the west as the 7th Corps fought its way toward Cherbourg and requests for these support missions continued until the Army had advanced beyond the ships' range. Our troops were now more than half-way across the Cotentin peninsula, and were advancing northwest along the coast towards Cherbourg against stubborn opposition.

The Normandy Build-up

Once the Army had been successfully established on the beaches, the Navy's primary responsibility was supply. The enemy had fortified and defensively manned the ports to such an extent as to make the military cost of direct attack upon them extreme. On the other hand, to attempt the assault of a continent over open beaches, affording no protection from the vagaries of the weather, would place the entire operation in jeopardy.

The solution of this problem was one of the most dramatic creations of the war—the artificial harbors, or "Mulberries" and the small boat shelters, or "Gooseberries." There were to be two of the former—"Mulberry A" in the American sector (at St. Laurent in "Omaha" area), and "Mulberry B" in the British sector at Arromanches—and five "Gooseberries," three in the British sector and one on each of the two American beaches.

The "Gooseberries," created by sinking a number of old warships and merchant ships in a line in 2.5 fathoms of water just off the beaches, were to provide a refuge for small craft in rough weather. The blockships were to proceed to the beaches under their own power and be sunk quickly by internally placed explosives. The "Gooseberries" were a relatively simple undertaking.

The "Mulberries" were much more com-

FINANCE X MERCHANT MARINE**Financial Digest**

The debt limit bill was signed by the President late last week and became law. This increases the limit of the national debt from \$260 billion to \$300 billion.

A new wage contract has been signed by the United Mine Workers and soft coal operators following a six-week stalemate in negotiations which ended in Government seizure of 235 strike-halted mines in seven states. The new contract provides an average increase of \$1.07 per day in the wage of the individual miner. Before the increase may be granted the War Labor Board must pass on whether the increase is permissible and the Office of Price Administration must report whether it would require a consumers' price rise.

While it is expected in most quarters that the cessation of hostilities in Europe will result in cancellations of about five per cent of the total war contracts, scaling down to a total cutback of 12 per cent over three months, it is believed in steel circles that a more severe reduction will affect them. Iron Age adds that some manufacturers, knowing their work is soon to be eliminated, will cancel steel orders before the armed services cancel to them in hopes of riding along on inventories until official notifications are received.

Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the National War Labor Board, suggested 11 April the establishment of a national arbitration when the duties of NWLB have been discharged. Dr. Taylor, speaking before a conference of the American Management Association in New York City, reproached both labor and management for not fully utilizing their collective bargaining rights.

The Federal Reserve board announced 10 April, in the condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, decreases of \$188 million in loans, \$279 million in holdings of United States Government obligations of which \$236 million was in Treasury bills and \$428 million in United States Government deposits. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined \$17 million in New York City and \$44 million at all reporting member banks.

plicated. Conceived by the British, the tremendous task of manufacturing and assembling the many components had to be carried out with complete secrecy, lest the enemy gain a clue as to our intention to assault a harborless part of the French coast.

It was necessary to tow "Mulberry" units and other essential parts of the invasion armada across the channel. This inconspicuous but important role was carried out by a large pool of British and American tugs. The latter had come across the Atlantic under their own power, many of them manned by civilian masters and crews who had had little experience with naval or military operations. Tug Control operated from Lee Tower, Lee-on-Solent, and was headed by Captain (now Commodore) Edmond J. Moran, USNR.

On 7 June all elements had been towed from England and Rear Admiral Hall, Commander of Force "O", at "Omaha" beach, gave permission to begin "operation Mulberry." Specially trained Seabees sank hollow concrete caissons, each mounting an AA gun, in designated positions by flooding through built-in valves. Inside the breakwater thus formed were established two Loebnitz floating piersheads. These were connected to the beach by a floating roadway composed of bridgework mounted on pontoons, and two sunken causeways constructed of the same material used in pontoon causeways and Rhine barges. Protecting both the breakwater and the blockships of the nearby "Gooseberry" was a line of steel caissons secured end to end and moored to buoys. The work of installation and construction of "Gooseberries" and "Mulberries" progressed rapidly and smoothly, with all blockships in place by D-plus-4 day.

By this time the delays caused by the unfavorable weather and by the failure of the assault at "Omaha" to proceed as planned had been overcome and the build-up began to move rapidly and on schedule. At "Utah", in spite of the problems of handling a great number of ferry craft in a small area, often under shell fire, unloading was nearly up to schedule by D-plus-4 day. On the 8th the first pontoon causeway had been successfully established at "Utah", although at the outset it could not be employed because of shell fire. During the first week of occupation we succeeded in landing approximately 74,000

(Continued on Next Page)

U. S. Merchant Shipping

Lewis Douglas, who was Deputy Administrator of War Shipping in 1942 and 1943, publishes in the April issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* an article proposing that the United States sell or lease to friendly maritime nations all of our war-built fleet at "nominal prices" or "nominal rentals" and that the American merchant fleet be reduced to the ten million deadweight tons it totaled before this war.

The arguments and conclusions with which he supported this startling proposal are challenged by government officials and shipping men familiar with the facts.

For example, he set up as his thesis the statement that "it is urged by some that the United States in the future maintain a huge Merchant Marine."

As a matter of fact, although the United States will have by the end of this year a war-built tonnage of 40 million gross or 60 million deadweight tons, as against about 10 million deadweight tons before the war, no serious official or shipping man has proposed that anything like the total tonnage should be maintained in active operation.

Admiral Land has suggested from 15 to 20 million deadweight tons, mostly of the fast cargo ships and tankers, with appropriate passenger types.

Yet Mr. Douglas repeatedly referred to the "huge" Merchant Marine and finally made the unsupported statement that a fleet of 20 million tons would cost from 200 to 300 million dollars a year in operating subsidy alone, an estimate which authorities at the Maritime Commission declare a fantastic overestimate, since a substantial part of whatever Merchant Marine the United States maintains will be in coastwise trade and therefore not eligible to operating subsidy.

Another substantial part will consist of tankers not eligible to subsidy and a part of the fleet operating in foreign trade will probably not require subsidy. For a total of 16 million tons the subsidized portion would, in the opinion of competent shipping men, require not more than 40 million dollars a year in operating subsidy.

It is impossible at this time to estimate the precise amount by which American operating cost will exceed that of foreign vessels, which is the measure of operating subsidy.

The national defense need of a substantially larger merchant fleet than we had before the war is only slightly acknowledged by Mr. Douglas who proposed to meet it, not by maintaining a substantial active American merchant fleet

with trained personnel from the 200,000 officers and men now serving our merchant fleet with an efficiency which our Army and Navy leaders have enthusiastically acclaimed. Mr. Douglas proposes that when we sell or lease our ships to other nations, we will arrange that they be given back to us if we are threatened by war!

The article is replete with errors, such as listing the Liberty ships as of ten-knot speed, when their performance ranges upwards of eleven knots. Also a grave error is his declaration that the British Merchant Marine has suffered losses reducing it by one-half, whereas Britain has nearly regained her prewar tonnage and the total shipping of the British Empire exceeds prewar figures.

Although the prewar American merchant fleet was repositioned 100% ships, personnel and management, by the Government and the privately-owned American shipping companies have been the actual operators, under Government direction, of the ever-growing merchant fleet.

Mr. Douglas utters no word of commendation for the service rendered by the Merchant Marine. In fact, he deprecates the possibility that the United States has been in modern times, or can be in the future, a competent maritime nation, although it is a fact that the American merchant fleet of ten million deadweight tons was second in size only to that of Britain.

Mr. Douglas pictures shipping as a source of difficulties between nations if it is subsidized, ignoring the fact that, in the form of preferences and otherwise, the British and other governments have always provided certain advantages for

their own shipping, even if they did not take the form of money payments. He repeats the exploded theory that other nations derive a large part of their national income and of their purchasing power for imported merchandise from shipping earnings, whereas the Department of Commerce has officially published the fact that prewar shipping earnings provided only 1.3% of the British national income; with other maritime nations only slightly higher. Norway was the only nation deriving a substantial part of its national income from shipping earnings, namely 11%. (These facts are set forth in an article by John S. Smith of the Department of Commerce, entitled "World Income from Shipping," an official publication.)

Mr. Douglas enthusiastically supports the contention that if a larger American Merchant Marine should reduce the earnings of foreign shipping derived from carrying our trade, our own economy would be pretty well wrecked. However, factual analysis demonstrates that in the years, 1913-1938, the net balance derived by foreign countries from shipping services to the United States amounts to only approximately 1% of the value of our exports during that time.

All of the foregoing is by way of background for a notable and statesmanlike utterance from Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, warning the country that it must not dissipate its seapower, including merchant shipping. It was significant that Admiral King chose to make this statement in specific terms at a dinner of the Academy of Political and Social Science in New York City on 4 April at which Mr. Douglas presided as President of the Academy.

It was a sharp contradiction of Mr. Douglas' proposal. Briefly, Admiral King declared that "lack of ships was one of our prewar weaknesses"; that lack of ships had retarded the impact of our armed services overseas and on the sea; and that only when this was corrected by the magnificent shipbuilding effort which the United States belatedly put forward were our military objectives attained and eventually brought near. Admiral King's address brings down to date the basic exposition of the lessons of seapower which Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, made in the '90s. Admiral King, in no less powerful terms, has brought into the seapower equation the submarine and the aircraft which did not exist in Mahan's day. Mahan declared that merchant shipping and personnel was an indispensable element in seapower.

Fleet Admiral King's declaration was a challenge to Mr. Douglas' proposal that we go back to the prewar merchant shipping status which Admiral King declares and demonstrated was inadequate for either defense or commerce and which he prayed his fellow-citizens to avoid in the future.

Briefly, Mr. Douglas decries the operating subsidy necessary to offset the higher cost of operating American ships. He says they will create frictions with other nations. Yet, he proposes to subsidize foreign merchant fleets against us by selling or leasing them ships at "nominal price." He proposes to thus force the American merchant fleet back to the ten-million-ton size which proved inadequate for both commerce and defense before this war and which Admiral King warns his countrymen must not happen again.

Urge Hands Off Vets

Discharged service personnel do not need government agencies to do their post-war planning for them, but can work out their own readjustment and plan their own careers with financial assistance, Senator Guffey, Pa., declared this week in a speech urging enactment of a bill recently introduced by him which would give a year's pay at monthly intervals to each discharged service person.

The bill gives the veteran a chance to plan "without referring him to any federal bureau, groups of social workers, psychoanalysts or bureaucrats, either state or national, and without submitting his plans and hopes to the will of any political planners," Senator Guffey said.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

New Weapons (Continued from First Page)

used heretofore.

Several types of combat motion picture cameras have been perfected, as well as periscopes for use with them. An unusually light public address system, 13½ pounds, eliminates low tones in the voice range and is audible at 200 yards.

The Aerograph, an airborne weather station, designed especially for use on the B-29, records weather over enemy territory.

Tanks

The Tank, Heavy, M-26, the 43-ton General Pershing, two types of which were shown, is armed with a 90mm gun, two .30 caliber machine guns and one .50 caliber machine gun. The power plant of the new armor consists of a 500 horsepower, V-8, liquid-cooled gasoline engine, which carries it at a highway speed of 25 miles per hour. Frontal armor is four inches in thickness, the angle at which it is placed resulting in an actual head-on thickness of 6.9 inches. Five men constitute the standard operating combat crew. Low in silhouette and with much wider treads than former American tanks, the new M-26 appears to have all those features demanded by overseas armored commanders. The modified type shown has a much longer tube, giving the 90mm gun penetration of 14 inches of armor plate at 400 yards. Fluid drive transmission is used in both types.

Motor carriage mounted 155mm guns and eight-inch howitzers were also represented, the former employing a crew of eight men and weighing 36 tons when fully loaded with the normal ammunition supply. The howitzer, with the same crew, 41 tons fully loaded.

Rocket Launchers

Rocket launchers included the multiple type 4.5 inch and the multiple type 7.2 inch. The latter, firing electrically from 24 rails, weighs 2,608 pounds and has a maximum range of 2,430 yards.

Fire Control

A new combination of radar detector, manual sighting scope and range computer furnishes remote control for rapid-firing antiaircraft guns. With quick change from manual sighting to electrical control the use of the electrical computer furnishes instantly exact range. Radar detection with this combination of instruments is effective at a range of 30 miles.

The 105mm T-4 antiaircraft gun, the largest of its kind using a complete assembly charge of ammunition fires 20 rounds per minute, has a maximum horizontal range of 27,000 yards and an altitude range of 46,000 feet. This weapon is not yet in use but is now undergoing tests.

A new compensating sight for antiaircraft guns follows the target even when in a dive and is designed for use against aircraft attaining speeds of 700 miles per hour, a development which will see service against jet propelled aircraft.

New Mortars

Hand-fired 80mm mortars have been changed in numerous ways to produce a low angle of fire. New types also include 81mm, 105mm and 155mm. A ten-inch mortar, the largest field mortar in existence, firing a 250 pound projectile at the rate of two rounds per minute, has a range of 9,300 yards. The first production model of this weapon is designed for destroying heavy concrete imitations and pill boxes. A special loading hoist, running from the breech to the end of the barrel, lifts the heavy projectile into loading position.

Body Armor

Several new designs of body armor have been perfected, including a special design for protection of the groin, of particular value to troops encountering land mines. Eye armor, fitted as goggles, are constructed with scientifically arranged slits which allow fair vision while affording protection. New helmets, including special ear protection, have also been developed.

A 20mm aircraft cannon weighs only 114 pounds. It can be used either as a fixed or a flexible weapon. Firing 850 shots per minute it can be used as a synchronous gun and has an electrical feed.

Transportation Corps

Nesting barges, easily transported as deck load, and requiring only one-fourth the shipping space of former types, con-

sist of eight pontoons ten by 20 by six and one-half feet, which when connected as a complete unit will carry seven tons of deck cargo. Two 35 ton tanks are a usual load and the barge is able to go into a beach in a four foot depth of water. As they will float in two feet light it can be easily seen that once run aground and unloaded they are quickly towed away empty. The pontoons are constructed of one-quarter inch steel plate.

An unsinkable life float carries ten men seated and 15 others clinging to life lines. Constructed of a plastic material the raft is filled with a new substance known as Styrofoam, which is self-sealing against small arms fire.

A yoke type kapok filled life preserver is especially designed for amphibious landings and jungle warfare. It will sustain a man with full field equipment in water four hours and without pack for 48 hours. Designed to keep the head above water at all times, either the preserver or the field pack may be detached in seconds. This item will go into general use in about two months.

Refrigerator boxes, 24 by nine by eight feet, to be mounted nine boxes to a 112 foot barge, are designed to convey perishable food in tropical climates. With 1,250 cubic feet of space in each box, ten two-cycle Diesel refrigerating units to each barge furnish all necessary and reserve power.

Latest Engineer Equipment

The Bridge, Floating, M-4, is one of the outstanding contributions to moving modern military equipment in the swift warfare of the present. As 300 men can erect such a span 900 feet long in eight hours, and it is designed to be used by the new heavy tanks, it is expected that it will replace the pontoon bridges currently in use. Constructed almost entirely of aluminum, the staggered stringers are hollow and airtight. In the event that they fall into the water they will float until recovered. The staggered construction also distributes the load in such a manner that several pontoons receive the weight. A 50-ton load can be supported, leaving four inches of freeboard for any one pontoon. The pontoons themselves are 60 feet in length and are composed of two sections for ease in handling and shipping. Each half pontoon weighs 1,770 pounds.

A complete rehabilitation plant processes steel landing mat which has become bent, leaving it in perfect condition for laying in another location.

The Pedograph is an instrument which allows the unmounted soldier with no experience in map making to conduct scouting expeditions under cover of darkness and return with an efficient map of the locality which he has covered. Light in weight it is slung in front of the soldier and bears a compass on the cover. It is only necessary to keep an adjustable rubber line in line with the magnetic needle to operate. A length of strong thread is firmly attached at the starting point and as it unreels it operates a graph wheel, outlining the course. Every three or four hundred yards the thread is again made fast and a simple push button marks any point which the soldier sees fit to record on the finished map. The entire device weighs eight pounds.

Of equal importance are the devices and equipment pertaining to medical treatment, feeding and clothing the soldier and screening his movements with chemical smoke. In nearly all cases it is easily apparent that the new designs have been perfected with a view toward ultimate use in warfare in the Pacific.

Named 12th Dist. PRO

Comdr. Howard W. Gordon, Jr., who recently reported to the Navy's Office of Public Relations from a destroyer command at sea, has been assigned as public relations officer of the 12th Naval District, San Francisco, succeeding Lt. Comdr. James Bassett, who has left for public relations duties in the Pacific.

Complete Spice Kit

A new kitchen spice kit containing 18 condiments and flavoring materials conveniently packed in a compact unit sufficient for 1,000 rations has been developed and is now being procured by the Quartermaster Corps.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Admiral King's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)
troops, 10,000 vehicles, and 17,000 tons of supplies.

Then came the storm. During the night of 18 June the wind began to freshen, and by mid-afternoon of the 19th it was blowing a moderate gale from the northeast. Ferry service ceased, all craft took shelter inside the "Gooseberry" or "Mulberry," and unloading of almost every type was brought to a halt. It continued to blow steadily for the next three days, with the seas making up to destructive proportions. When the storm ended on the morning of 22 June, the beach was a shambles. More than 300 craft had been washed up high and dry, many of them damaged beyond salvage. The only ferry craft undamaged were the DUKW's, which had remained safely parked ashore during the storm.

The blockships of the "Gooseberry" shelter had held together although several of them had broken their backs and all had settled, but the storm had been disastrous to the "Mulberry." The concrete caissons had either broken apart or had become submerged in the bottom sands. The roadway to one of the Loebnits pierheads had been smashed by the impact of LCT's driven against it, and many of its pontoons were flooded. The causeway had held together but was twisted. Many of the steel caissons had carried away from their moorings and had drifted about as a menace to shipping. Others were flooded and half submerged.

The British "Mulberry" suffered less from the storm than the American, which was exposed to heavier seas and had been built on deeper sands, where the scour was far more severe. Consequently, it was decided to abandon the American harbor. The British one was completed partly with material salvaged from the American.

A major port was absolutely necessary if unloading schedules were to be maintained through the fall and winter. The first to fall to our troops was Cherbourg.

Bombardment of Cherbourg

To assist the 7th Corps, which was advancing on the port of Cherbourg from the land side, the fire support group of the Western Naval Task Force, commanded by Rear Admiral Deyo, bombarded the shore batteries which commanded the waters leading to Cherbourg harbor. These enemy coastal defenses consisted of 20 casemented batteries [guns covered by steel and concrete walls and roofs], three of which had 280mm guns with an estimated range of 40,000 yards [approximately 20 miles].

The force, consisting of the battleships Nevada, Texas and Arkansas, U. S. cruisers

Army and Navy Journal 1023
April 14, 1945

Tuscaloosa and Quincy, British cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise, and 11 destroyers approached the coast shortly before noon on 23 June. The intention was to avoid engaging the enemy batteries as long as possible in order to close the shore and provide the support requested by our troops. The Germans, waiting until our ships arrived well within range, opened fire. The destroyers interposed with smoke, but the enemy fire increased in volume, and shortly afterwards the mine sweepers which had preceded the force, were obliged to withdraw to the northward.

By 1230 the enemy's fire had become so heavy and accurate that our ships were directed to maneuver independently, and they steamed back and forth in a line ranging from four to eight miles offshore. While the heavy ships fired at targets inland designated by Shore Fire Control Parties and spotting planes, the destroyers endeavored to silence the enemy coastal batteries. The latter were only partly successful, and our ships continued to be under shore fire until having completed their mission, they retired shortly before 1500. This abnormal exposure of ships to heavy shore guns without adequate counterfire, was well warranted by the urgent need of supporting our invading troops. The Army later reported that of 21 firings requested on inland targets 19 were successful.

Of the seven heavy ships engaged (battleships and cruisers) all but one were either hit or had fragments on board, and all were closely missed frequently. The destroyer O'Brien was considerably damaged, and the destroyers Barton and Laffey slightly damaged. Personnel casualties—44 dead and 28 wounded for the entire force—were remarkably small. The 7th Corps occupied Cherbourg two days later, assaulting and capturing the remaining shore batteries from the rear.

Under the command of Commodore W. A. Sullivan, task forces composed of British and American salvage and fire fighting units did phenomenal work repairing ships and craft and clearing the major ports for dockside unloading of cargo. This important but difficult task was performed with rapidity. Cherbourg's port facilities were in operation early in July. Although we soon secured several minor ports, a second major port was not available until Le Havre surrendered on 12 September. It was opened to small craft in three days, and was in full operation within a month. For some time, however, shipping in the approaches to Le Havre was seriously harassed by enemy mining. Although organ-

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NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

All creditors of the estate of W. W. Cornog, Jr., Colonel, U. S. Armed Forces, late of Franklin County, Georgia, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned, according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. This April 11, 1945. W. H. Cousins, Executor of the will of W. W. Cornog, Jr., Drawer 261, Danville, Virginia.

STAMP COLLECTING

FREN BOOKLET—"If You Have Stamps to Sell"—tells where and how to get the best price for your stamp collection. Read it for your own protection before you sell. HARRIS & CO., 10 Transit Building, Boston.

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BRADENTON, FLORIDA. Attractive suburban home with large rooms, plenty of closets and nice garage \$8,000. Upstairs three bedrooms and bath. Downstairs living room, sun porch, dining room, powder room and kitchen. Mrs. C. R. Watkins with Wyman, Green and Bialock, Inc.

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Comfortable homes for retired officers in the friendly little City of Bradenton. Priced from \$5,000.00. Sidney G. Brown, Associated with Wyman, Green & Bialock, Inc.

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RETIRED OFFICERS WANTED

A large Eastern military academy desires the services of retired officers between the ages of 25 and 40 for permanent positions in Tactical Department, preferably graduates of the U. S. Military Academy. It also offers unusual opportunity for permanent employment to a competent experienced instructor in Mathematics or Physics. Applications to be made in writing, stating qualifications, to Department C-1, Army and Navy Journal.

POSITION WANTED

Retired Colonel, Infantry would like to make permanent connection with Military Academy in South or West. Experience R.O.T.C., Box H, Army and Navy Journal.

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Firearms and edged weapons bought and sold. Catalog 25c. Robert Abels, 860-N Lexington Avenue, New York 21.

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BEAUTIFUL BOX Personalized Stationery. Name, Rank and Camp, 100 sheets, 50 envelopes, \$1.49. Wanted E.M. to take orders. Jayhawk Press, 209 Kresge Building, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED

Christian Instructors—Mathematics, Spanish, Band, Mechanical Drawing, preferably athletic coaches. McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Admiral King's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ized resistance in Brest ended on 10 September, its facilities were so damaged and it was then so distant from the battlefield, that it did not appear worthwhile to restore the port.

With the approach of winter, it became apparent that only three liberated ports in northern France could be operated on a year-round basis. These were Cherbourg, Le Havre, and Rouen unloading having begun at the last port in mid-October. Antwerp in Belgium, a British commitment, became early in December an important avenue of supplies to our troops. A U. S. Naval Port Office was opened there, and daily unloadings up to 22,000 tons of U. S. stores were handled.

EIGHTH FLEET—ITALY

Support of the Anzio Beachhead

On 22 January 1944 a combined British-American operation secured a beachhead at Anzio on the west coast of Italy, some 60 miles behind the German lines. The landing progressed as scheduled against slight initial opposition; however the enemy reacted strongly, and rapidly assembled a powerful force around the beachhead. Resistance and counter-attacks were so severe that extraordinary effort was required to maintain and support the Army in this area; the capacity of the small captured port of Anzio and the adjoining beaches was so small that scarcely any part of the Army was free from enemy observation and artillery fire. The beachhead was raided by enemy aircraft 277 times during the first twelve weeks after landing. On 25 May the beachhead forces joined those advancing from the main front; throughout the four months preceding this junction, cruisers and destroyers constantly furnished gunfire support by bombardment of enemy targets on shore. Screening and patrol vessels guarded the anchorage from air-surface attack and amphibious craft transported supplies and fresh troops from the Naples area to Anzio, returning with prisoners and other personnel.

Continuously throughout the year British and U. S. Eighth Fleet motor torpedo boats were on patrol to intercept enemy corvettes, torpedo boats and the barges with which the enemy desperately sought to carry on coastwise support of his armies in Italy. Destruction of enemy naval strength and coastal commerce in the Ligurian Sea was the prime objective.

Capture of Elba

An amphibious assault resulting in the capture of the island of Elba was carried out on 17 June by a naval task force under the command of Rear Admiral T. H. Troubridge, R.N. United States destroyers, mine sweepers, patrol and landing craft formed part of the combined force. One of the immediate objects in securing the island, which is situated only five miles from the coast of Italy, was to set up a heavy battery opposite the mainland to curtail the movement of enemy supply convoys which hugged the coast. The army forces to be landed comprised the French 9th Colonial Division and support elements totaling 11,200 men under the command of General of Army Corps Henri Martin, French Army. Although the attacking forces outnumbered the defenders about five to one, the strongly defended beaches were well alerted and several hours of severe fighting were required to secure the initial beachhead. All organized resistance ended on 19 June.

(Continued Next Week)

Bring Wives Home

When Army transportation is available dependents of American service men married abroad are transported to the United States from foreign countries. Under present War Department policy the cost of subsistence must be borne by the returnees. Any return by commercial carriers must also be at the expense of the returning parties.

Dispatches from London state that about 200 British wives of American service men have already travelled to the United States and that 20,000 applications for passports have been received at the Embassy there.

Pay Rolls

Army enlisted personnel shipping from ports of embarkation, either in units or casual shipments, after the fifth day of any month are accompanied by a completely prepared pay roll for that month. Certification upon such rolls by the responsible officer assures payment of foreign duty or sea duty. This certification is made in addition to entry of date of embarkation in the service record.

BUT WAR BONDS

Promote Prisoners of War

A joint policy of special consideration in promoting returned prisoners of war or personnel who have evaded capture was adopted 31 March by the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

The agreement on policy was coincident with submission by the two cabinet officers of recommendations against enactment of legislation which would provide automatic yearly promotions of prisoners of war.

Despite the adverse recommendations, the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week reported the bill, S. 421, introduced by Senator Chavez, N. Mex., which is a counterpart of a bill passed by the Senate in the last Congress which died in the House.

The promotion of men who were taken prisoners in the course of honorable service has been editorially supported by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Text of the joint promotion policy of the services follows:

"*a. It is the policy of the Army and Navy to give special consideration, with respect to promotion, to returned officer and enlisted personnel of their respective services who have, in the course of honorable service, fallen into the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war or who have escaped from such custody or evaded capture. To effect this policy the following will govern:*

"*a. Such personnel, except as noted in subparagraph c below, who presumably would have been advanced in rank, grade, or rating but for the fact of their capture, escape, or evasion from the enemy will, upon their return to the jurisdiction of their respective services, receive prompt consideration with a view to immediate promotion of one rank, grade, or rating as soon as they are found to be individually qualified. Time in grade, position vacancy, and billet requirements will be waived in such cases.*

"*b. Subsequent promotions of such personnel, in order to advance them to the rank, grade, or rating and precedence which they presumably would have acquired, will be considered as soon as they are found to be individually qualified. Officer personnel shall not be advanced more than one grade at a time. Time in grade, position vacancy, and billet requirements will be waived in such cases, to the extent necessary to effectuate this policy.*

"*c. Promotions in accordance with subparagraphs a and b will apply to all personnel of the respective services except commissioned officers of the rank of colonel and equivalent or above, commissioned warrant officers, chief warrant officers, and enlisted personnel in the first pay grade.*

"*d. In view of the fact that commissioned warrant officers, chief warrant officers, and enlisted personnel in the first pay grade do not receive, in accordance with subparagraph c, any opportunity for advancement, they will, upon their return to jurisdiction, receive prompt consideration in appropriate cases for warrant or commissioned officer status, as the case may be.*

"*e. This joint policy will apply without regard to the particular area overseas in which subject personnel shall have served.*

"*f. No promotions under this joint policy shall have the effect of conferring increases in pay prior to the date of return to U. S. jurisdiction."*

Steps to implement the policy have been taken by both the Army and Navy. The latter has considered officer prisoners for promotion at the time their contemporaries were selected, and now has recommendations of selection panels on each prisoner, so that upon his return he can immediately be promoted if he has been recommended for advancement. Similarly, advancement of enlisted men can be effected administratively upon return from prisoner status.

The Army already has given one-grade promotions to prisoners liberated in the Philippines and to evadées of the Japanese who have returned to military control.

Mr. Stimson's letter of disapproval to the committee last Congress was widely criticized because it advanced the suggestion that some personnel may have been taken prisoner without too much difficulty. The new letter, much different in tone, states: "The misfortune of capture does, indeed, work hardships on the individual concerned, among them the fact that the interruption to his service cuts off the opportunity to earn promotions which he might otherwise achieve."

Education By Correspondence

To authorize veterans to continue their post-war education through correspondence schools, Senator Johnson, Colo., has introduced S.826 as an amendment

Demobilization Eligibility

The critical rating score determining partial demobilization priority, or the total under the point system necessary to establish demobilization eligibility, will not be the same for all branches of the service it was revealed this week.

The Army Air Forces, ground services, and Women's Army Corps will be subject to differing critical scores, although using the same adjusted service rating method of scoring, an Army Air Forces spokesman stated in explaining the tie-in of the partial demobilization plan withAAF plans for re-deployment.

Re-deployment of the AAF cannot begin sooner than 30 days after the formal declaration that German resistance has ceased. Some critical units, he said, may move to the Pacific earlier on a small scale.

AAF partial demobilization will be carried out in the same percentage as in other branches as nearly as possible, replacements being made from other branches or through Selective Service. It was pointed out, however, that the AAF is prepared to use every available airplane and man to crush enemy resistance.

No substantial demobilization of AAF personnel is contemplated during early phases of re-deployment. Except for eligible individuals who have already returned to the United States few will be demobilized during the re-deployment period.

Red Cross Army Activities

Mrs. Andrew J. McFarland, wife of Brigadier General McFarland, secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been named national representative, Activities for Army Women, American Red Cross, Chairman Basil O'Connor of the Red Cross announced this week.

Prior to Mrs. McFarland's present appointment she served as Eastern Area representative for Activities for Army and Navy Women. Mrs. McFarland succeeds Mrs. Charles B. Bubb, wife of Colonel Bubb of the Army Air Forces, now overseas. Mrs. Bubb became executive of the National Association of Air Forces Women after two years of service at National Headquarters of the Red Cross.

Commands III Corps

Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet is now commanding general of the III Army Corps, formerly commanded by Maj. Gen. John Millikan.

General Van Fleet had been assistant commander of the 2nd Infantry Division and later commander of the 90th Infantry Division.

339th Fighter Group Cited

For its achievements in two successive missions flown in the Munich area of Germany, when its P-51 Mustangs strafed enemy airfields and caused extensive damage to the Luftwaffe while escorting U. S. Eighth Air Force heavy bombers, the 339th fighter group of the Eighth Air Force has been awarded a Distinguished Unit citation by the War Department.

The group, commanded by Col. John B. Henry, Jr., destroyed 43 German aircraft on the ground in the first of the two missions for which it was cited, and damaged an additional 43. Severe bomber losses on the second mission were averted when pilots of the 339th drove off some 100 Messerschmitt 109s, destroying 15 of the attacking planes, probably destroying one and damaging three.

Comdr. Parker Retires

Comdr. W. R. Parker, (SC), USN, Senior Assistant Supply Officer at the Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola, Fla., returned to the retired list 31 March after more than 30 years of service. He previously was retired in 1938 but re-entered active service in 1939.

He and Mrs. Parker, the former Ruth Dewberry of Pensacola, reside at 2300 East Mallory Street, Pensacola.

Promote Naval Officers

Two Naval Officers were nominated this week for temporary promotion to flag rank: Commo. Edmund W. Burrough, USN, to be a rear admiral, and Capt. Harold B. Miller, USN, to be a rear admiral in the Navy while serving as Director of Public Relations, Navy Department.

Army War Time Enlistments

To provide for the reopening of Regular Army enlistments and reenlistments during the war, the Senate Military Committee this week reported H. R. 2388 with a committee amendment limiting the number to the peacetime strength of 280,000 authorized by the Defense Act, or the number that may be authorized hereafter. Because of the amendment, the bill will be returned to the House for further consideration after passage by the Senate.

The legislation is aimed to take care of the fact that beginning with 8 Dec. 1944 there have been very few enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty in the AUS whose original terms of service, called for by their contracts of enlistment, have not expired, and therefore there will be no nucleus around which to build a Regular Army. It is the intention that the proposed legislation will supply such a nucleus for post-war purposes.

Command in the Pacific

The coordination of command in the Pacific, between General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, is now being worked out between the two officers, subject to the general policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of War Stimson said this week.

The Secretary said that the Ruyukyo operations at Okinawa were set up as a special project under the general command of Admiral Nimitz and that, while Army forces participating in the operation are a part of the Army forces under General MacArthur, they are at this time a part of the operational command of Admiral Nimitz.

The Army Command and Army forces of the former Pacific Ocean Areas have now been turned over to General MacArthur, the Secretary said. It is also understood that the naval forces of the former Southwest Pacific command has been turned over to Admiral Nimitz.

Provide Widows Benefits

To provide that widows of veterans of World War II who die from service connected injury or disease or from the aggravation, while on active duty, of pre-existing injury or disease, between 16 Sept. 1940 and the date of the termination of the present wars, shall be eligible for the same benefits that would have accrued to the veteran had he lived, Senator Magnuson, Wash., has introduced S. 866.

All such benefits would cease upon the remarriage of the widow, except that loans, made prior to the remarriage, under Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act would still be guaranteed by the Government.

Ease Retired Tax Liability

The exclusion of the first \$1,500 of service pay from federal income tax, now granted to personnel on the active list, would be extended to those on the retired list for other than physical disability under terms of a bill, S. 851, introduced this week by Senator Bushfield, S. Dak.

Service personnel retired or discharged for disability do not pay federal income tax on retired or retirement pay.

Bureau of Public Relations

Several changes have been indicated in the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. It is understood that Col. Luther Hill, an Air Force Officer, brother of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, will shortly succeed Col. Falkner Heard as deputy director of the Bureau.

Mr. Arthur W. Page has been appointed a temporary special consultant to the Secretary of War, and has taken up his duties in the Bureau of Public Relations. Mr. Page, a corporation official, is a former vice president of Doubleday, Page and Co., publishers.

Navy Yard Conference

Navy Yard industrial problems will be discussed in detail at a three-day conference of Navy Yard managers and commanding officers of U. S. Naval Dry Docks, to be held at the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. from 17 April through 19 April. Vice Adm. E. L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, will preside.